FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GOVERNMENT DENIES INVOLVEMENT IN BOLIVIAN COUP

PY230306 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2326 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 22 Jul (NA)--The Argentine Government tonight flatly denied any participation in the coup d'etat which ousted former President Lidia Gueiler in Bolivia, and termed "irresponsible and baseless" the accusations to this effect attributed to Bolivian personalities and disseminated by the international media.

The official denial was made through a communique released by the Foreign Ministry. Although the communique does not mention names, it is considered as a direct reply to the statement made last Friday in Washington by Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora. He accused the Argentine Government of having promised "several million dollars" to promote the coup in his country.

The communique states: "In view of irresponsible and baseless accusations attributed to Bolivian citizens, the Argentine Government flatly denies any participation in the recent events that have taken place in Bolivia.

"Political, cultural, economic, social and military relations between Argentina and Bolivia have always been close because of geographical proximity and the traditional friendship between the two countries.

"To give special political connotations to our relationship now is to disregard the history of our bilateral relations and to intrigue with malicious intent. It also means neglecting the respectful application of the principle on which Argentine foreign policy is based: nonintervention in the internal affairs of other sovereign states."

Recognition Not Requested

PY222133 Paris AFP in Spanish 0155 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jul (AFP)--A spokesman of the Foreign Relations Ministry asserted here today that the Argentine Government has received no request for recognition from the new Bolivian military regime.

The spokesman stated that the rumor which began circulating here in the past few hours is completely false. According to this rumor, the military government that ousted constitutional President Lidia Gueiler had requested Argentina's recognition.

VIDELA PROMISES PROTECTION FOR HERALD EDITOR

PY222053 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] President Jorge Rafael Videla yesterday promised that the Buenos Aires HERALD's editor James Neilson would be given "total protection" after being informed that he was the target of a campaign of harassment and threats directed against him and the members of his family. This guarantee was formally conveyed by the Foreign Ministry to British Ambassador Anthony Williams, who visited the Palacio San Martin to discuss the case.

For the last two weeks Neilson and his family have been the victims of threatening letters and phone calls in addition to false advertisements in newspapers designed to cause them inconvenience. The objective of this campaign appears to be either to drive Neilson from the country or to force the HERALD to change its editorial line.

GARCIA MEZA OUTLINES GOVERNMENT AIMS

PY230349 La Paz Radio Nueva America in Spanish 0157 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Speech by military government President Gen Luis Garcia Meza from the La Paz Government House--live]

[Summary from poor reception] Ministers, ladies and gentlemen, Bolivians: "When I assumed the leadership of the nation as the repository of this historic responsibility advocated by the armed forces, I clearly explained the political objectives of our revolution, the range of the social and economic measures which it is imperative that we adopt to overcome the crisis."

"Our government has proposed a change of structure. It has proposed an appropriate nationalist lifestyle at the service of the Bolivian people.

This government of national reconstruction clearly advocates the participation of workers with equal social justice within the framework of Bolivian humane principles.

We are going to solve with good judgment and efficiency the most serious problems of our economy. We are going to give the state enterprises a better administration and fight bureaucracy and indebtedness.

"Administrative corruption and inefficiency are the two social ills which must be strongly eradicated." This basic measure cannot be accomplished only with administrative reorganization; it must be accomplished with the workers' participation in the main state enterprises.

"We advocate a social market economy and a mixed economy in which the essential task of the state is harmonized with the private sector. The ability to invest and expand must be closely linked with the ability to incorporate new technology in the production process."

Regarding our concrete policies in accordance with our ideology, we believe it essential to immediately implement an overall emergency policy.

Regarding the rural areas, we must use all the state resources of the country to provide technical assistance, commercialization and mechanization for the improvement of production and rural social conditions.

The people and the military institutions should achieve political consensus, without which neither democracy nor social justice can prevail in Bolivia. This unity, based on common interests, should lead to the formation of a great national unity front to fight foreign dependence.

"All Bolivians from the plains, the valleys and the hills are great human beings, and because of their greatness they will be able to meet the challenge of history. Let God bless Bolivia, the reason for our patriotic feelings. Thank you."

First Cabinet Meeting

PY230009 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2208 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 22 Jul (TELAM)--Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who will deliver a message to the country tonight, met today with his cabinet for the first time in the government house to study the evolution of events and what seems to be the real consolidation of the government of national reconstruction.

Bolivia is gradually returning to normal despite the effects of the strike ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), due to the decrease in resistance by isolated groups.

The interior minister is continuing to appoint departmental officials in the municipalities and prefectures to contribute to the rapid reorganization of the administration of justice and the state. Public transportation has expanded its services, both in this capital and in other provincial capitals.

A police report released today indicated that 170 persons were detained in La Paz last night for violating curfew regulations. The arrested persons were released after an investigation of each case, the police reported.

The new government released a document entitled "Basic Rules of the Government of National Reconstruction" which, among other things, will guarantee private property and investments. The document states that the government will apply an economic policy to stop inflation and reverse the negative tendencies of the balance of payments and that the country's foreign debt of approximately $3.5 billion will be refinanced.

Takeover of Government Palace

PY230303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0050 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 22 Jul (LATIN)--The military government today took over the Bolivian Government Palace as a first sign of its apparent consolidation of power 6 days after President Lidia Gueiler was ousted. The president of the commanders' junta, together with his cabinet, today moved out of the headquarters of the Armed Forces Joint Command--for the first time since Thursday--and held a meeting in the Quemado Palace, which is situated in the main square of this capital.

The sources we questioned stated that Gen Luis Garcia Meza, in his capacity as president, received the presidential office from the administration authorities.

The physical presence of the military junta and its ministers in government house takes place 6 days after civilian commandos occupied the building. At that time, a military coup was already underway.

According to the official spokesman we questioned, today's session was devoted to "analyzing the situation." He made reference to the "arduous task of the reconstruction government."

The military government today managed to normalize a large part of the activities in this capital and other cities of the interior, but it is still determined take control of the mining districts and their neighboring peasant areas.

The Bolivian miners as of today constitute the pillar of civil resistance to the new regime. They have observed the resolutions made on Thursday by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) and the National Committee for the Defense of Democracy.

In comparison to other Bolivian cities, where the internal military control expedited the gradual resumption of work and services, the nationalized mining centers remained completely paralyzed for the sixth day.

GUEILER CONFIRMS DECISION TO GO TO FRANCE

PY222032 Paris AFP in Spanish 2032 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--The most important Bolivian union leader, Juan Lechin, was presented here today by Bolivian television and delivered a message to workers to stop all resistance to the military government that emerged from a coup last Thursday.

Simon Reyes, having been tortured, was completely disfigured and his face is completely unrecognizable, as proved by a photograph taken secretly by an amateur photographer which was seen by an AFP correspondent.

Reporters who arrived in La Paz from Potosi, located in the southern part of the country, stated that peasants continue to completely blockade the Potosi-Cochabamba-La Paz road, trapping thousands of automobiles and trucks. The peasants allowed only press representatives to pass.

Fernando Palacios, minister of information, told the newspaper EL DIARIO that the government of national reconstruction guarantees freedom of the press. The minister said that there were some misunderstandings with reporters, but instructions have been given so that the national and foreign press can work without restrictions. The building of the important Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA, however, continues to be occupied by military forces. Several editors have been arrested and others--who knew they were wanted by the police--went underground.

Several reporters who were detained in the last few days while filming or taking pictures were released today after their films were confiscated. Interior Minister Luis Arze personally apologized to them. The released reporters are Daniel Bauer (Uruguayan), correspondent of a company which distributes filmed information and who also works for the BBC of London, Esteban Torrelli (another Uruguayan), correspondent of the French magazine SPECIAL AMERIQUE LATINE, a German named N. Schull, and the Argentine Domingo Politti.

Former President Lidia Gueiler confirmed by telephone to an AFP correspondent that she will leave in the next few hours for France, where one of her daughters lives. This information has been announced on several occasions, but had not been confirmed by Gueiler until now.

CAPOBIANCO REPORTED ALIVE WITH REFUGEES

PY230033 Paris AFP in Spanish 2336 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Mariscal Estigarribia, Paraguay, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was confirmed here this afternoon that a group of Bolivian refugees arrived in this city in the Paraguayan Chaco today and asked military officials for political asylum. The political refugees arrived in Paraguayan territory in two small airplanes from the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz following the coup in Bolivia.

Gen Adolfo Samaniego, commander of the 6th Infantry Division of the Paraguayan Army stationed in Mariscal Estigarribia, decided to give shelter to the Bolivian political refugees and urgent medical attention to one of them who arrived wounded. AFP was informed that Deputy Guillermo Capobianco is the highest-ranking leader among the Bolivian refugees who arrived.

It is expected that the Bolivians will be taken to Asuncion today or tomorrow, and it is certain that officials will give political asylum to the refugees. Observers recalled that on similar occasions, Paraguay has given political asylum to well-known Bolivian politicians such as Hernan Siles Zuazo, Victor Paz Estenssoro and Juan Lechin, among others.

MILITARY COMMUNIQUE REPORTS BAN ON UNION ACTIVITY

PY222103 Camiri Radio Sararenda in Spanish 2035 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] II Corps, 4th Army Division, Communique No 13-80:

The 4th Army Division and Military Zone Command reports to the public that by order of the military government of national reconstruction, all union activity is in recess; therefore, all union members should take notice. Appropriate measures will be taken against those people who do not comply with this regulation.

Camiri, 22 July 1980. Public Relations Department of the 4th Division and Military Zone Command.

LECHIN AGAIN CALLS FOR END OF RESISTANCE

PY221918 Paris AFP in Spanish 1842 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--Juan Lechin, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), detained since the first day of the coup d'etat, has made an appeal over television for the suspension of all resistance which can only lead to unavoidable repression. Lechin, who was subjected to severe torture according to various reports, appeared on television showing clear signs of fatigue.

FUC ATTACKS LA PAZ ARCHBISHOP'S STATEMENTS

PY210329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0305 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 21 Jul (AFP)--The Christian University Front (FUC) tonight launched a violent attack against La Paz Archbishop Msgr Jorge Manrique over the radio and television network under the control of the military government. The FUC accused Manrique of being an agent of international Marxism and an instigator of crimes against human rights which favor international communism.

According to the FUC, there have been no unjust imprisonments, which is contrary to a statement issued by Manrique last night. The FUC states that those in prison, among whom are Spanish and foreign [as received] priests who have had Marxist training and education but are capable of saying Mass, are only paying their debts.

The FUC accuses Monsignor Manrique of having practiced an anti-Christian and sectarian irascibility when Marxist elements committed every type of attack in the past, and that he did not react then like he did yesterday.

Regarding the accusations made by the archbishop of La Paz related to the damage suffered by the Catholic radio stations Fides and San Gabriel, which have been practically destroyed, the FUC indicates that they were centers of Marxist dissemination and managed by foreign agents, one of whom has been detained but not mistreated.

The document adds that it is a question of religious elements that divide the population by race and color, and that they did not hesitate in the past to support the takeover of power supported by workers from Russia and the United States.

Regarding the Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA, of whose seizure the archbishop complained, the FUC asserts that it is a pamphleteering mouthpiece that preaches the struggle of the classes, within which a guerrilla cell is functioning under the name of the priest Camilo Torres.

The front accuses the archbishop of irregularities in disposing of church assets amounting to several million Bolivan pesos in order to acquire assets for his relatives, which has provoked indignation among the national clergy. The document concludes by asserting that the enemies of God will be stopped.

CAPITAL SAID TO BE RETURNING TO NORMAL

PY221555 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was estimated here that 90 percent of the La Paz population went back to work today and the capital regained an almost normal appearance, despite the numerous military patrols on the streets. Public transportation was functioning again, particularly between downtown La Paz and the El Alto district. Small groups of customers were going to banks, shops and the central market, which were cautiously opening their doors.

Open trucks were regularly going through the streets with prisoners who are gathered at the Bolivar soccer stadium, halfway between La Paz and the airport, at an altitude of over 4,000 meters. The number of detainees at the stadium was estimated to be about 200 at noon today; according to eyewitnesses, they are not mistreated and are fed properly. Before going to the stadium, those detained are interrogated at the central police headquarters, where they must take off their shoes. As the hours go by, the large heap of shoes keeps growing at the entrance to the police office.

It was learned from a good source that former President Lidia Gueiler may receive a safe-conduct to travel to France, where her daughter lives, but up to 1500 GMT the French Embassy in La Paz had not received any such request.

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS URGED TO RESUME SERVICES

PY221438 La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1410 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Communique addressed to all the comrades of San Cristobal Transportation Union]

[Excerpts] Comrades, after holding talks at the Interior Ministry with the top ranking official, we have received all necessary guarantees to Bolivian transporters. As secretary general of the San Cristobal transportation union, I urge all the comrades to put their vehicles on the streets and start working. I, (Nationio Luna), secretary general of the San Cristobal Transportation Union, urge you once more, comrades, both bus owners and salaried workers, to put your vehicles on the streets and start working. Thank You.

CITIZENS ADVISED TO CARRY IDENTITY PAPERS AT ALL TIMES

PY221143 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1040 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] In order to preserve the tranquillity of the citizenry, the commander of the I Corps advises all citizens that they must carry their identity papers at all times and show them whenever required to do so by army patrols.

Oruro, 21 Jul 1980.

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo) commander of the I Corps.

INFORMATION MINISTER DENIES COUNTRY'S ISOLATION

PY221232 Paris AFP in Spanish 1206 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Madrid, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian minister of information, Gen Fernando Palacios told Spain's Radio Nacional today that Gen Luis Garcia Meza will explain the main goals of his policy to the Bolivian nation today.

The minister said that total tranquillity reigns in Bolivia and the government has the support of all the sectors of the nation. He added that the new government is strong, firm and committed. General Palacios rejected the possibility of a swift democratic outcome and denied Bolivia's isolation, explaining that many countries have offered to help.

In conclusion, the Bolivian information minister said that the position of the United States is the position of President Carter rather than that of U.S. public opinion and placed his hopes on the Washington administration which will take over in January 1981.

COMMANDER OF I CORPS ISSUES SERIES OF COMMUNIQUES

Threat of Military Trials

PY221131 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1020 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] The commander of the I Corps notifies the citizenry in general that:

1. At this point there is total tranquillity within the jurisdiction of the I Corps. The units of this corps stationed at various places have acted calmly to guarantee the tranquillity of the people.

2. The people in general are warned that any action aimed at thwarting the return to normality and disrupting the existing legal structure will be firmly repressed and the persons responsible will be tried in accordance with military laws, on the ground that the national territory has been declared a military zone.

Oruro, 21 July 1980

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo), commander of the I Corps

Definition of Military Zone

PY221222 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1030 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] The commander of the I Corps wishes to notify the public in general that in order to avoid confusion and misinterpretations of laws issued in connection with the declaration of the military zone, it is appropriate to clarify the following:

1. The declaration of military zone means that in view of the social and economic situation of a certain area, the military authorities take over social and political control and implement military laws which will have supremacy over any other laws.

2. The declaration of a military zone is designed to guarantee the tranquillity, integrity, property and lives of the persons from elements which seek to disturb public order by creating chaos and confusion. This demands a momentary restriction of individual freedoms in order to protect [words indistinct] provided for by law.

3. Curfew means a restriction of movement of persons and vehicles. In view of this disposition, all activities on streets, roads and highways must cease as of the established time. Any changes will be made by the appropriate authorities.

Oruro, 21 July 1980.

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo), commander of the I Corps.

Return-to-Work Appeal

FY221220 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1025 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered military communique]

[Text] The commander of the Oruro Military Zone wishes to notify the citizenry in general that he will not assume responsibility for the serious consequences of the inflexibility of certain subversive criminals who are calling for disruptions of public order on various streets of the city.

At the same time, he calls upon the citizenry of Oruro to maintain the necessary calm and common sense and to report to their usual places of work in a normal manner.

Oruro, 21 July 1980.

Signed: Gen (Hernan Ferrel Lobo), commander of the Oruro Military Zone

NATIONAL HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT URGES RETURN TO WORK

FY221202 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1035 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Unnumbered communique]

[Text] In line with government directives, administrative, maintenance and field workers are hereby notified to resume their activities at the usual time. Attendance will be properly controlled and absence will be punished.

Oruro, 21 July 1980

Signed: National Highway Department

LLALLAGUA REPORTEDLY THREATENED BY COMMUNISTS

FY221200 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1115 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Llallagua is threatened by communists. Reports received from Llallagua indicate that it is in the hands of communist hordes which are carrying out their activities in a dictatorial manner [words indistinct].

There are no guarantees for anyone in Llallagua, where the aggressors armed with machine-guns purchased in Cuba by the People's Democratic Union [UDP] and the Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MIR] are patrolling the streets throughout the day preventing the movement of dwellers who do not wear the pins of their communist party.

The barbarian behavior of the communist hordes has already caused three victims who have been murdered at the doorstep of the headquarters of the miners union because they refused to be taken as hostages.

The extremist hordes have been persistently attacking the military unit stationed in Cerro Colorado, sowing death [words indistinct] our fatherland.

The people of Llallagua occupied by the communist barbarians are being harassed by the extremists who have killed humble families and have brutally beaten them in their own homes. [passage indistinct]

SITUATION APPEARS CONFUSING FROM CHILE

PY221844 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] LAN Chile has resumed its flights from Arica to La Paz. The border is open to land transportation through the Tambo Quemado Pass, but the crossing of passengers along the highway and railroad is still prohibited, however.

Radio reports heard in Arica note that the troops loyal to the government headed by General Garcia Meza are finding strong workers' resistance in the mining region.

Here is a special relay from Arica in this regard: [Begin relay] Chilean radios in Arica are getting contradictory reports about the real situation in Bolivia. Many important Bolivian sectors are not accepting Gen Luis Garcia Meza who headed the coup that ousted the government led by Lidia Gueiler. Bolivian radio reports from both the opposition and government sectors are being intercepted almost every minute in Arica, Chile.

The radio network controlled by the new regime has reasserted that it has taken over the miners radio network and occupied the respective miners' camps. It has been confirmed that after strong workers' resistance, the army has taken over the mining centers of Animas, Huanuni and many others.

The radio stations controlled by the sectors that oppose General Garcia Meza's government, many of which are broadcasting from mobile units located throughout the country, have reasserted that they will fight to the last man. They also issue appeals to continue the strike and appeal to peasants to continue blockading roads. The only rebel stations that were intercepted this morning in Arica were Pio XII and 21 de Diciembre, which is broadcasting from a clandestine unit from La Paz itself.

EEC ENVOYS CONCERNED OVER MINING AREA CASUALTIES

PY212336 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2309 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Diplomatic sources have reported that EEC ambassadors met here today with military government officials to convey their concern over the news of numerous casualties in the country's main mining districts. The sources, who asked not to be identified, told this agency that the diplomats met with Rene Salamanca, Bolivian under secretary of the Interior Ministry. The sources indicated that British Ambassador Adrian C. Buxton was among the diplomats who met in the Interior Ministry.

The sources stated that Salamanca told the ambassadors that the news about civilian casualties in the mining centers was very exaggerated. The sources indicated that the Bolivian official said that the military government is taking necessary precautions to prevent bloodshed.

TWO AMBASSADORS RESIGN IN PROTEST OF COUP

Ambassador to Belgium

PY221312 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1254 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Brussels, 22 Jul (LATIN)--A member of the Bolivian Embassy in Belgium has told this news agency that the Bolivian ambassador to Belgium, Pablo Dermizaky Peredo, has submitted his resignation in protest of the coup that was perpetrated last week in Bolivia.

Ambassador to Uruguay

PY212116 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2047 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Montevideo, 21 Jul (LATIN)--Luis Fernando Roco Garcia, Bolivian ambassador in this capital [as received] has resigned his post in protest against the military uprising that on Thursday ousted interim President Lidia Gueiler.

In a report delivered to the media, Roca Garcia stated that he had decided to irrevocably resign because he completely disagrees with the interruption of the Bolivian democratic process.

The ambassador requested the Bolivian Armed Forces, the political and union leaders and the civilian population to avoid bloodshed, mourning and tears in the tormented Bolivian nation.

He also requested the Red Cross and other Uruguayan charity organizations, as well as the Uruguayan population in general, to help by donating blood, plasma and medicine to those affected in his country, once communications with Bolivia are normalized.

AMBASSADOR TO PERU RESIGNS FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS

PY210047 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Walter Montenegro, Bolivian ambassador to Peru, announced tonight that he has resigned his post through a message sent to his government today. He did not explain the reasons for his resignation but said that he will explain later.

ITAMARATY NOT READY TO RECOGNIZE BOLIVIAN JUNTA

PY230120 Paris AFP in Spanish 0030 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Jul (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman for the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, said here today that it is too early to say that the three necessary conditions to recognize the Bolivian Government have been fulfilled. Pericas told the press that Brazil has no intention of summoning its ambassador to Brasilia.

The three conditions for the recognition of the Bolivian Government are: The existence of a constituted government, the control of the country and the announcement of respect for international commitments. He added that the new La Paz government has not yet contacted the Brazilian Government. Brazil tends to grant implicit recognition through acts or events.

Pericas announced that two Brazilian reporters who had been arrested in La Paz have been expelled from Bolivia.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PY230041 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] (Yuriy Yevgenyev), secretary general of the Soviet Foreign Ministry [title as heard], arrived today in Brazil to meet with Brazilian Government officials. Itamaraty has reported that the Soviet official will stay 2 days in Brazil and will hold talks with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro, Foreign Ministry Secretary General Baena Soares and Itamaraty's international organization chief Lindenberg Sette.

WAVE OF TERRORIST ATTACKS CONTINUES IN SAO PAULO

PY221506 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The wave of attacks apparently perpetrated by a radical group of the right continues in Sao Paulo. Yesterday, a newspaper stand on Joaquim Floriano Street was set afire.

Reporter (Renato Lombardi) discussed this subject with (Romeu Tuma), DOPS [Department of Political and Social Order] director.

[Begin recording] [Tuma] As soon as we learned about the fact through the 15th Police District, we sent a team from the DOPS to begin investigations in cooperation with the 15th District. I also asked the district chief of police to tell us about the cause of fire.

[Question] The DOPS seems to be investigating this case, and it seems that the owner of this newspaper stand, (Maria Teresa Regime), had even received a warning before: do you have any knowledge of this fact?

[Answer] Yes, she had informed us about the same time these threats were made and we began sending some units to patrol the newspaper stands. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON FIRST POLITICAL PRISONER

The following correction is made to the item entitled "First Political Prisoner Since Amnesty Law Jailed" which appeared in the 17 Jul Latin America DAILY REPORT on p D 1: In the first paragraph, last line, substitute the name Figueiredo for Pinochet.

FOREIGN MINISTER ROJAS COMMENTS ON PERU, BOLIVIA

PY221904 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames has noted that the Peruvian Foreign Ministry officials' statement regarding an improvement in Chilean-Peruvian relations is something very positive since Chilean officials share the same aspiration. He added that he hoped once the two governments make the proper decision ambassadors in Lima and Santiago will be appointed as soon as possible. The foreign minister noted that Finance Minister Sergio de Castro, who will head the Chilean delegation that will attend the Peruvian inaugural ceremonies next Monday, is not on any special government mission.

About the situation in Bolivia, the foreign minister noted that it is exclusively a Bolivian problem. He said that the situation is being followed with interest like any incident that takes place in any Latin American country. He said he hoped Bolivia will achieve a solution that best suits its interests.

Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames said that if former President Lidia Gueiler submits a request for asylum it will be carefully studied. He noted that the former Bolivian president had lived in Chile before and that she has property in Chile and a daughter living in Santiago.

Regarding a statement issued by Garcia Meza regarding alleged territorial claims, Rojas Galdames said that the Chilean Consulate in La Paz has been asked to submit a complete report in this regard.

Bolivian Comments 'Inappropriate'

PY212354 Paris AFP in Spanish 2122 GMT 21 Jul 80

[By Enrique Fernandez]

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jul (AFP)--It was felt here today that the military junta that assumed power in Bolivia made an inappropriate attack when it proposed the recovery of territories that belong to Chile. Chilean diplomatic and press sectors were irritated, but they were not surprised by the declaration issued by the new Bolivian Government, which mentions the complete recovery of Bolivian territories that are now controlled by Chile.

Gen Luis Garcia Meza, the president of the Bolivian military junta, had already suggested taking by force the seacoast that Bolivia lost a century ago during the Pacific War that it fought against Chile in 1879. Chileans believe that the statement that Garcia Meza made a few weeks before the coup against President Lidia Gueiler was quite arrogant.

The main editorial of the influential newspaper EL MERCURIO states today, regarding the communique issued by the junta headed by Garcia Meza, that the inappropriate attack made in the official Bolivian declaration will not alter the serenity that characterizes Chilean foreign policy or the principles that guide Bolivian-Chilean relations.

EL MERCURIO states that the allusion made by the new Bolivian authorities to the sea issue is a threat that further reduces the possibility of resolving the issue. A Chilean diplomat noted, moreover, that Chile owes nothing to Bolivia, and that the bilateral negotiations were stopped because Bolivia decided to do so. Furthermore, Chilean Foreign Ministry sources noted that Chile had agreed to discuss Bolivia's aspirations and that Chilean President Augusto Pinochet met on 8 February 1975 in the border town of Charana with Bolivian President Hugo Banzer for this purpose.

LA NACION Editorial

PY191743 Paris AFP in Spanish 1505 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile 19 Jul (AFP)--The government newspaper LA NACION states here today that Chile hopes that the instability that is now shaking Bolivia will not result in the much-exploited landlocked issue being used as a tool to handle the pressure of Bolivian domestic affairs.

In its editorial, entitled "Bolivia Once Again," LA NACION states that Bolivia lacks a democratic tradition and that its history is plagued with military coups, dictatorships and unrest.

It adds that the failed democratic process in Bolivia was promoted by third countries--which are not named--with much emphasis but without knowing the true inclinations and the degree of political culture of the Bolivian people.

About the recent elections that gave a majority to Hernan Siles Zuazo, the newspaper of the Chilean military government states that the Bolivian people were never able to fully understand the situation and that this was demonstrated by the failure of the two recent elections, where there were no definitive results because of the proliferation of political parties, which in the end obstructed the action of both the government and the congress.

PAPER REVEALS TERRORIST PLAN TO MURDER TOP OFFICIALS

PY221909 Paris AFP in Spanish 1738 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 22 Jul (AFP)--A terrorist plan to murder high officials of the Chilean military government was revealed here today by journalistic sources. The daily TERCERA DE LA HORA said that Army Gen Sergio Badiola, minister secretary general of the government, was next on the list of people to be murdered, according to a message found at the Santiago Court of Appeals. The paper pointed out that the first step of the campaign was the murder of Lt Col Roger Vergara Campos, director of the army intelligence school, which was committed last 15 July.

Although LA TERCERA does not state the political leanings of the terrorists, it adds that data in the possession of the specialized services reveal that the extremists intended to attack a government official who is very close to the president.

The daily further says that the training of extremists has now been finished in the GDR and other communist countries. The extremists were to operate in Chile and to embark on the road of violence to take power, according to reports from abroad.

On 17 July Gen Ernesto Baeza (ret), director of the investigations police, admitted the existence of an urban guerrilla group operating in Chile which has already killed three military men and robbed three banks.

SIX FEMALE POLITICAL PRISONERS BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY221811 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 21 Jul (AFP)--It has been reported that six political prisoners have started a fast at the Santiago women's jail in demand for better treatment. Gendarmerie sources have confirmed that a group of woemn prisoners at the Santiago women's correctional center have refused to receive any food since last Saturday.

According to their relatives, the prisoners request among other things to be separated from the other women prisoners and they refuse to do any forced labor. Relatives asserted, meanwhile, that at the Santiago penitenary more than 50 political prisoners were not allowed to receive visits as a disciplinary measure.

GOVERNMENT TO CONSIDER BREAK WITH BOLIVIA

PA211505 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] The national government will decide this week on a possible diplomatic and commercial break with Bolivia. Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas told this station that the situation in Bolivia will be analyzed by the national government and that during this examination, the possibility of breaking diplomatic relations with that country will be considered. Colombia would thus join the action begun by the United States, which as recalled its ambassador along with other countries which support a blockade against the new military government junta.

The foreign minister has already stated that the military coup represents a regression in the democratic development of the nations in the Andean Pact.

TURBAY REITERATES AMNESTY OFFER AT CONGRESS OPENING

PA211335 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2235 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Escerpts] Bogota, 20 Jul (LATIN)--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said today that if the subversive groups which are active in Colombia accept the amnesty proposed by his government, "their presence before the authorities will demonstrate a return to normality and will constitute a decisive contribution by the guerrillas to the lifting of the state seige."

"Let is be clear that my government is not promoting an armistice, but offering an amnesty," the chief of state noted in a speech read this afternoon during the ceremony opening the regular period of sessions of the Colombian Congress.

According to a draft bill announced today, the amnesty, once it is approved by the Congress, will cover instigators of or participants in actions which constituted rebellion, sedition or uprisings, with the exception of crimes connected with kidnapping, extortion, homicide out of combat and fierce of barbaric acts. The amnesty bill does not include persons who are under arrest or have been sentenced.

The state of siege in Colombia has been in effect during the past 30 years, with brief interruptions. He said that the lifting of the state of siege is not and cannot be a unilateral action of the government. "It is logical to suppose that the nation is expecting a halt in the subversive struggle so that the exceptional measures can be lifted, public confidence can be renewed and the people's welfare can be improved," he added.

"From the Congress of the republic, a place of unexcelled democracy, I reiterate this appeal to all those who are up in arms and not exclusively to one of the seditious groups," Turbay stated.

Turbay noted that the lifting of the state of siege is advisable for the government, whose principal goal is a return to normality. It is good for the armed forces who will see lesser risks for their fellow citizens and for themselves; it favors those up in arms, who can rejoin society and participate at all levels with those who seek the good of the country. And it is in the fundamental interests of Colombia to achieve satisfactory levels of development which will allow it to improve the standard of living of its children and to participate successfully in tough international competition.

Defense Minister's Support

PA211443 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Minister of National Defense Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva has commented that the amnesty which the government has proposed for subversive groups is a new effort by the executive branch to consolidate peace in this country. The high-ranking official voiced support for the initiative and said that subversives should think about it.

Despite the illegal war which guerrillas of the revolutionary armed forces of Colombia and other groups have been waging for the past few years, they have been unable to gain ground, observed General Camacho Leyva. The amnesty would mean a return to a normal and democratic life, the minister of national defense concluded.

Congressional Reaction

PA211444 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] An open parliamentary controversy arose during the past few hours over the amnesty bill for the subversive groups introduced by the national government for the consideration of Congress.

A group of opposition and independent congressmen are insisting that the state of siege must be lifted before Congress can legislate this issue. Others, who are more skeptical, said that the initiative deserves to be carefully reviewed since it has several holes. Congressman Luis Villar Borda said he is sure the bill will be substantially modified and the debates concerning it will be the fiercest in recent years.

More Reaction

PA221522 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Former Supreme Court Justice Eduardo Umana Luna has said in Bogota that the amnesty bill is incomplete. He has advocated amending it so all armed insurgents, even those who have been sentenced, will be covered by the bill.

He agrees with political leader Federico Estrada Velez that the amnesty bill should be amended. Umana Luna told reporter Elaine Mojica: [Begin recording] Every amnesty bill is good, beneficial and necessary for national tranquillity. However, the bill is still incomplete. It expressly excludes all those people who are under arrest for the reasons listed in the bill from amnesty and excludes the possibility of pardoning those who have been sentenced for the same reasons. The bill is incomplete. I fully agree with Dr Federico Estrada, chairman of the Liberal Party's Political Committee, former court justice, incumbent senator and distinguished attorney, who said on a television newscast a few minutes ago that the government's amnesty bill should be complemented by efforts of the national Congress to extend amnesty to all those who are under arrest for the said reasons and also to include the possibility of pardoning all those who have been sentenced for the same reasons.

[Mojica] Dr Umana Luna, the church has also advocated a general amnesty.

[Umana Luna] Yes. The bishop of Pereira has made a statement similar to Dr Estrada's and to mine. This means that all sides, including such a respectable institution as the church, generally agree on granting amnesty to prison inmates and pardoning those sentenced for political crimes or involvement in such activities. [end recording]

ENVOY TO BOLIVIA RECALLED; GUEILER OFFERED ASYLUM

PA221951 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] It has been officially announced that Ecuador has recalled its ambassador to La Paz, Luis Yepez Calisto, and offered asylum to former President Lidia Gueiler and other Bolivian democratic leaders.

The announcement was made after President Jaime Roldos' vigorous protest of the military coup in Bolivia. Acting Foreign Minister Mario Aleman said the Bolivian military coup is a hard blow to the democratization of that country. He said the Ecuadorean Government must be in solidarity with the democratic process of Bolivia and other Latin American countries. It was noted in official circles that the Andean Pact countries will assume a common stand during the meeting of foreign ministers scheduled for this week in Lima.

Comments by Bolivian Diplomat

PA222003 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Unofficial but very reliable sources have told this station that Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos is currently holding telephone talks with the presidents of Peru, Colombia and Venezuela. These talks are aimed at having the Andean Group maintain a stand for defense of human rights and democracy in view of the drama being experienced by the Bolivian people, who are victims of a violent military coup that overthrew constitutional President Lidia Gueiler.

Enrique Rocha Monroy, head of the Bolivian diplomatic mission, discussed this political drama and the conflict in his country;

[Begin Rocha Monroy recording] It is very clear that the Bolivian Army has become an occupation army, just like in World War II when the Nazi army entered Paris and sowed terror among the people. In the same manner [changes thought] I, who witnessed the 15 tragic days when Colonel Natusch Busch rebelled, know what it is like. At this time, without any mercy, the worst genocide in Latin America is taking place. Children, women, youths, men, old people and many other Bolivians are being killed indiscriminately because the people, regardless of any political affiliation, are unanimously rejecting the coup. It is no longer a matter of defending the Siles Zuazo victory but of defending the Bolivians' right to express their will at the polls by voting for their favorite candidates.

Another matter I want to denounce to the international public from this land of freedom, where there is profound respect for human rights, this Ecuadorean land, is the treacherous crime against one of the presidential candidates, the assassination of Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz. On that terrible day of the coup, Quiroga Santa Cruz was meeting with all the Local Committee for the Defense of Democracy. When the paramilitary and military groups attacked, Quiroga Santa Cruz was the last to leave the Bolivian Labor Federation's offices. He left with his head high and with no weapon to defend himself. He was machinegunned and arrested, wounded or not. The torture he suffered has been so terrible that he was practically torn apart, and Col Luis Arce, who is the current defense minister, had the cynicism to admit to Quiroga Santa Cruz' assassination by making up the lie that he died in the fighting. He did die in the fighting but he fell wounded fighting for his ideas, the fight of intelligence against brute force. There is another specific charge. It is said President Lidia Gueiler was tortured by the military officers and was forced to sign a letter of resignation. She is probably at the apostolic nunciature right now and is not allowed to leave, because as soon as she steps safely on foreign soil she will tell the truth. The resistence is active in my country. The people will fight for 15, 20, 30 days, 1 or 2 months but in the end the victory will be ours. It will simply be the victory of democracy regardless of political parties. It is just a matter of the right that Bolivians have to rule according to their own will. [end recording]

MORALES BERMUDEZ 'REGRETS' BOLIVIAN EVENTS

PY221750 Paris AFP in Spanish 1456 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 22 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian President Francisco Morales Bermudez "regretted" the events in Bolivia, while confirming, last night, the Peruvian principle of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of any country of the world.

In his first statement on the Bolivian military coup, led by Gen Luis Garcia, the Peruvian president expressed his desire that the Altiplano country will soon return to the road of democracy, as is fitting for a Latin American country and member of the Andean Pact. Morales Bermudez emphasized: We belong to the Latin American system and particularly to the Andean Pact in which it is of basic importance that the countries have a marked stability in order to permit the members to work harmoniously on their joint development programs.

He then stressed that "this country follows the international principles of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries, but my deepest wish is that Bolivia return to democracy."

Comdemnation by Senate

PY222136 Paris AFP in Spanish 0157 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 21 Jul (AFP)--Oscar Trelles, leader of the Senate majority bloc, stated here today that one of the first decisions of the Peruvian Senate will be to condemn the military coup in Bolivia.

Trelles, who presides over the meetings preparatory to the official inauguration next Sunday, reported that the different groups of the Senate are planning to jointly reject the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia. Trelles, who is a member of the Popular Action Party (AP) headed by President-elect Fernando Belaunde, today held a meeting with the representatives of leftist groups of the Senate.

Last Friday the leftist bloc proposed to condemn the Bolivian military coup, but this proposal was not heeded since the purpose of the meeting was to incorporate the elected senators. All the Peruvian political parties have voiced their concern over the interruption of the democratic process in Bolivia.

DEPUTY-ELECT FILES CHARGES OVER MONTONEROS ARREST

PY180608 Paris AFP in Spanish 0300 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 17 Jul (AFP)--Peruvian Deputy-elect Antonio Meza Cuadra has filed charges against Peruvian Prime Minister Pedro Richter Prada for kidnapping four Argentine Montoneros in Peru.

The lawyer of Meza Cuadra, who belongs to the Socialist Revolutionary Party, said today that the charges also involve the Peruvian interior minister, Gen Cesar Iglesias, and the army intelligence service chief, Col Martin Martinez. The parliamentarian charged them with having violated the rights of asylum, individual rights and national sovereignty; of deceit, abuse of authority, offending the armed institutions, and signing accords contrary to the laws of the country.

In his lengthy plea to the Supreme Court of Justice, Meza Cuadra reports on the kidnapping of Montoneros Maria Ines Raverta, Noemi Esther Gianotti, Julio Cesar Ramirez and Federico Frias Alberga, which took place in this city in June. He concludes by pointing out that the Peruvian Interior Ministry had reported that three of the mentioned Argentine citizens had been handed over to the Bolivian immigration authorities after being expelled from Peru.

PRESIDENT CALLS BOLIVIAN COUP 'OUTRAGEOUS ACT'

PA202313 Paris AFP in Spanish 1923 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jul (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, referring today to the coup d'etat in Bolivia, said that there was no reason for it and called it an outrageous act.

He added that "there is no right to make fun of the people's good will and of the continent's belief in democracy" and he called the coup an irritating and deplorable act. "It not only upsets democracy in Latin America, but everything that politics stands for, considering that the action was carried out following two electoral exercises in the country," President Herrera Campins pointed out.

Last Thursday, Venezuela officially condemned the coup in Bolivia and continued to study the situation carefully with the other Andean Pact countries. Nevertheless, it can be surmised from the text of the Foreign Ministry's communique, that Venezuela will not break relations and will not take economic reprisals against Bolivia.

The Venezuelan Government's official communique regretted the military coup in Bolivia, as President Herrera Campins said today. However, the communique has a paragraph indicating that the situation is under study "according to the principles of ideological pluralism and of nonintervention," and this seems to rule out a breaking of relations with the new Bolivian regime, an action that the political opposition in Venezuela has been demanding.

In the meantime, Venezuela, following President Herrera Campins' instructions, has offered asylum to Lidia Gueiler, the deposed constitutional president.

PRESENCE OF REFUGEES IN LA PAZ EMBASSY CONFIRMED

PA222307 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar confirmed the existence of refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in La Paz, Bolivia. The diplomatic official refused to reveal the number and names of the Bolivian refugees at our diplomatic mission. It was also denied that the embassy had been attacked, as speculated by some news agencies.

FOREIGN MINISTRY EXPLAINS DELEGATION'S ABSENCE IN MANAGUA

PA201838 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1620 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jul (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry today reported that its delegation to yesterday's events to commemorate the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution could not travel because of bad weather.

Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco and Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, secretary general of the presidency, who were to represent President Luis Herrera Campins, who declined because of previous commitments, remained in Caracas. This was stressed in the Caracas press today, noting that the Venezuelan delegation was also not able to reach Managua because the Nicaraguan authorities closed the airspace for 24 hours as a security measure.

Zambrano Velasco and Garcia Bustillos' trip was scheduled for Friday, the foreign minister reported on Thursday. However, the Bolivian situation kept them in their offices all day long. In spite of this, the Venezuelan delegation tried to travel on Saturday morning but faced the aforementioned problems.

BOLIVIAN EMBASSY OCCUPIED BY BOLIVIANS PROTESTING COUP

PA222119 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2052 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jul (LATIN)--The Bolivian Embassy in Mexico City was peacefully occupied today by resident Bolivians protesting the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler's regime.

A spokesman of the National Democratic Council, a Bolivian organization established in Mexico, said that the seizure of the embassy supports the position of Ambassador Javier Torres Goitia, who "has become a point of Bolivian resistance against the military junta."

The announcement was made during a press conference attended by Rodrigo Quiroga, son of Socialist leader Marcelo Quiroga of Santa Cruz, Bolivia, who was killed during the military coup in his country last week.

The occupation of the embassy was carried out by some 40 Bolivian residents and was urged by the democratic council. The embassy is located on one of Mexico City's main streets and had no special security arrangements at the time of the occupation.

OPPOSITION PARTIES OPPOSE OIL SALES TO U.S.

PA172233 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0449 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] Mexico City, 16 July (EFE)--It was learned this afternoon that the six Mexican opposition parties this morning requested the suspension of the sale of crude oil to the United States.

In addition, the president of the Sinaloa Regional Federation of Fishing Cooperatives stated that the fishermen are willing to suspend shrimp exports to that country in view of the U.S. Government's decision to boycott Mexican tuna. The federation president stated that they are only awaiting President Lopez Portillo's decision in this regard to immediately begin negotiations to sell shrimp to European countries. Present shrimp exports to the United States amount to 2,500 tons per season.

The Department of Fisheries committee also reported that talks had been held with President Lopez Portillo to use the tuna destined for the United States for local consumption and to sell the surplus in Europe.

At a press conference today, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Julian Nava stated that the crisis resulting from the tuna problem could be indefinite and added that fish and petroleum affairs should not be linked because that would not be an "intelligent attitude." Ambassador Nava pointed out that there are technical differences between the two countries, and that since tuna is a migratory species, it may be caught wherever it is found.

The opposition National Action Party, Popular Socialist Party, Authentic Party of the Mexican Revolution, the Mexican Communist Party, the Workers' Socialist Party and the Mexican Democratic Party stressed that Mexico cannot remain indifferent to the U.S. aggression. They also stated that they do not agree with the PEMEX director's proposal to confine the energy issue to the company-to-company level.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA--Mexico City, 10 Jul (LATIN)--The Mexican Government today appointed Antonia Sanchez Gavito as its new ambassador to Colombia. Sanchez Gavito will replace Ricardo Galan, who has been appointed ambassador to Denmark. [Beunos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2130 GMT 10 Jul 80 PA]

PAPERS DISCUSS, CRITICIZE EVENTS IN NICARAGUA

PA230124 [Editorial report] Panama City dailies CRITICA, MATUTINO and LA REPUBLICA in Spanish on 21 and 22 July 1980 were strongly critical of the festivities in Managua on 19 July to observe the first anniversary of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's victory in Nicaragua.

CRITICA's 21 July issue carried a report by special correspondent Alberto Barrera entitled: "Nicaragua: A Step Toward Marxism." This report stated that although a large number of world delegations had attended, "a completely unfavorable balance for the traditionally democratic coexistence of the Central American isthmus had arisen." It went on to note that Nicaraguan hierarchs had shown an exaggerated tendency to enter the Marxist orbit while moving away from Latin American idiosyncrasies. The report adds that the exaggerated show of Soviet armament at the parade had moved military observers to deep meditation and no doubt a quick evaluation of the speedy way this materiel was acquired.

A report in the 21 July 1980 issue of LA REPUBLICA stated that the Panamanian delegation had presented its respects to the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and had conveyed the greetings of Panamanian President Dr Aristides Royo and Panamanian revolution leader Gen Omar Torrijos. The report adds that former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Spanish Socialist Workers Party Secretary General Felipe Gonzalez and writer Gabriel Marquez had traveled to Nicaragua aboard the same Panamanian Air Force plane that carried the Panamanian delegation and that they had returned with the delegation to Panama, where they will be guests of General Torrijos.

In LA REPUBLICA's 21 July 1980 issue, the "Line of Fire" column by Maquiavelo, entitled "The Absence of Torrijos in Nicaragua," interprets Torrijos' nonattendance at the Managua commemoration as a "dramatically silent warning to the leaders of that revolution not to allow themselves to be seduced by the dangerous temptations involved in a drastic turn toward ideological extremes, which could lead to bloody and prolonged rightist reaction." It adds that the Sandinists' leap into space could deeply endanger the efforts of other sister nations, such as El Salvador, to install authentically democratic regimes.

In its 22 July 1980 editorial, CRITICA points out that the worst mistake the Sandinist government could make is to become "an ally of Marxism, particularly the Soviet kind," adding that this is the kind of error that sets revolutionary movements back.

It points out that the case of Nicaragua is pathetic. The revolution was not fought by communists, but by the real people, tired of exploitation by a corrupt regime. It remarks that undoubtedly the North Americans are happy over the overtures of the Nicaraguans because they will now have a good reason to intervene in Nicaragua, and to put down the people's struggle in El Salvador and Guatemala, and perhaps even in Panama. It concludes by pointing out that neither Cuba nor the USSR has moral authority for speaking of liberty or continental solidarity when the wound of intervention in Afghanistan still remains open.

In an editorial entitled "The Great Treason," the 22 July 1980 issue of MATUTINO observes that the American Continent vibrated with joy when the Nicaraguan people overthrew Somoza on 19 July 1979. However, it notes that the anniversary commemoration clearly shows that the Nicaraguan struggle has ended in one sense but may be about to begin in another. It states that the commemoration clearly showed that Nicaragua is in Marxist-Leninist hands. "This was evident by the presence of those who should not have been there, many of whom came well-armed, and the highly significant absence of those who should not have failed to go, who were with the people in their hour of anguish."

The editorial observes that it appears that Nicaragua is condemned to never enjoy liberty, or a dignified existence, without an absolute boss who takes upon himself the attributes of master. It goes on to note that when a nation clamors for the essential elements for subsistence and instead receives bullets, when instead of a patriotic and civic commemoration the people are offered a picture of war, then these people should become aware that they are being led along a different course than the path to liberty. Only the present bosses want this different course for Nicaragua.

THREE NEW LEFTIST GROUPS ISSUE MANIFESTO ON UNITY

PA170055 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 14 Jul 80 p 4-A

[Mario Augusto Rodriguez column: "The Leftists Unite"]

[Excerpts] I have received a copy of the mimeographed manifesto that is being circulated among the public by a group of progressive organizations which obviously lean to the left of the political spectrum. The document is signed by groups called the Socialist Workers Front [Frente Obrero Socialista], the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement [Movimiento Anti-Imperialista Panameno] and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement [Movimiento Socialista Revolucionario]. As can be noted, these are relatively young groups which do not have--at least not yet--large organized forces and which, judging from the manner in which their manifesto is presented, also lack great economic resources to finance their activities. In addition, it may be deduced from both the content and the form of the manifesto which has come into my hands that these groups are not linked to any of the many political parties that exist in the country and they do not appear to be dependent on groups or movements of other countries. It is worthwhile to state these basic premises because there is an expanded and intensified tendency to establish links or relationships, particularly economic ones, between the Panamanian political parties and other parties abroad.

I believe that the members and leaders of these three groups are young, because of the language that they use and the verbal violence of their pronouncements. Their manifesto is completely radical. It makes no concessions of any kind either to the present government or to the parties which participate one way or another in political party activity. Their critical analysis does not spare either the governing groups or those who use expedient centrist concepts in order to define themselves as independent. However, their vigorous attacks also do not spare the rightist extremists, with their false nationalistic and Christian pronouncements, or the so-called leftists who, in the opinion of those signing the manifesto, have adopted defeatist positions or have committed gross tactical or strategic errors. It could be said, therefore, that these three groups are determined to find directions, objectives, methods and systems that are different from those that have up to now dominated Panamanian politics.

I firmly believe in freedom of expression and in the sincerity of youth, although I do not share these people's concepts of criticism. Therefore, and even running the risk that some might deem it extremist, I will transcribe here some of the concepts appearing in the manifesto jointly presented by the Socialist Workers Front, the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement, and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement which claim that "the Panamanian state is in a deep economic, political and social crisis. The military regime prevailing in Panama since 1968 has been noted, among other things, for its policy of denationalizing our country. In order to carry out this task, it has had the support of the sectors from the dominating class, which has received great benefits from its 'new economic relations,' as well as the support of the sectors which, on behalf of the 'left,' have cooperated in the treason to the popular sectors."

The manifesto signed by the Socialist Workers Front, the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement and the Revolutionary Socialist Movement seeks the unity of the revolutionary left. Its objective, they say, is to unite. The unity they seek is based on the fact, they claim, "that the present moments challenge the progressive and revolutionary groups to close ranks and raise the banner of the true aspirations of the people following it to the very last consequences." They explain that "our obligation, as organizations committed to the working classes, does not allow us to remain ignorant of the political events and therefore, we have agreed to join efforts, tasks and actions during the so-called 'electoral process' in order to fight together with our people against the electoral illusions, the military regime and the false prophets who under the 'revolutionary' or 'opposition' disguise only seek to accommodate themselves again in order to continue reaping the benefits of the sufferings of our people."

ROYO SAYS COUNTRY ENJOYS PRESS FREEDOM

PA192305 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1627 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Speech by President Aristides Royo at opening of national congress of journalists at Casa del Periodista, Panama City--live]

[Excerpt] We would like to comment on freedom of speech. The statements made here by Prof Luis Ardines make me happy. He has acknowledged that there is freedom of the press in Panama. I would like to affirm that in effect there is freedom of the press in Panama. There has been an increase in the number of news sources, radio programs, and print media, which has new and different organs, including some from the opposition.

On 4 August there will be a new newspaper published by the opposition. We know this because of the composition of the newspaper's board of directors. The state has ordered that no tax should be charged on the machinery, ribbons, paper and other material they need to print their paper. This has also been done with the other newspapers because this is what a law that promotes the establishing of this type of business or industry in our country stipulates. This daily and any other possible new daily with national publication will be given the same type of aid that all the other dailies in the country have been given.

But aid alone is not enough. These dailies must be allowed to express their ideas freely, whether they favor one side or the other and regardless of their political tendency. Mexican President Lopez Portillo accurately said once that in the exercise of journalistic democracy three situations may occur: The state could be a totalitarian and repressive entity that blocks freedom of the press; the state allows all forms of freedom without responsibilities--a situation that would turn freedom into license and then into anarchy; and the third situation is where complete freedom of the press is compatible with obligations, with the almost sacred duty of reporting the truth with the responsibilities that the noble task of reporting implies.

This third alternative is the one in effect in Panama. It is the democratic alternative which the government has to protect. But journalists must also be watchful since they exercise this profession. They are the ones who must be more alert so that rights and obligations of this honorable profession are compatible.

I also want to tell you that we are prepared to implement law 67, to apply it. This is another task of journalists: To point out anomalies, to file the appropriate charges and to prevent injustices. If an injustice has been committed against a member of the journalists association, the appropriate charges should be filed and efforts should be made to recover whatever right has been violated.

Speaking of truth, journalism has the obligation not only of making hypotheses as scientists do but also of complementing this with other elements. One very important element is research and another is confirmation. There is the duty to inform but there is also the duty of verifying irregularities, abuses and injustices that could be committed against journalists.

I also want to tell you this morning that we have a Social Communications Secretariat. It is already open. It has been installed to make it easier for all members of the national news media to have more access to the news, to the activities of the state. We believe the news is pretty well covered, but we think the work and the activities of the government can be made more widely known. We believe this has to be done with a critical frame of mind. We invite the media to be critical, but without insults, offenses or disrespect. A news medium that does not have a critical mind is not free. The media should be able to acknowledge and to criticize.

We are in the beginning of a political campaign. We have stated on previous occasions that the government has certain obligations to safeguard and maintain our social peace: nonrepression, freedom of the press with the responsibilities I mentioned before and respect, from the National Guard and all the authorities in the country, for freedom of ideas, for the exercise of the freedoms that the Panamanian constitution shields, and for elections and their results. Citizens too have obligations; nonviolence and the obligation to solve, through talks and dialectic, any problem that may arise; the obligation to use debates and not fists and the obligation to maintain peace and calm in our land.

The media has a dominant role with regard to the position of the state and the obligations of the state and the citizens. This role demands news media that will objectively try to maintain their position--which could be subjective because journalists also have the right to have preferences and to express these preferences. However, regarding events, the truth must always be reported regardless of preferences.

Now Panama is more aware than ever, and this is so at a moment when unfortunately there is violence in other countries. There is repression, death, jail and murder of journalists in other countries. As Mario Augusto said a couple of days ago, journalists have the most dangerous profession in the world. I believe he was referring to somebody. Now that these regrettable events are taking place in various parts of the world, I repeat, Panamanians should be more aware than ever of the peace and public order that exists in this country. Democracy cannot mean violence. It cannot mean electoral fraud. It cannot mean the right to insult, to offend and to be disrespectful.

If the Panamanians, by means of informative and well-balanced news media, contribute to the state's, the citizens' and the news media's being able to maintain, or to contribute to maintaining, this very Panamanian environment that is already being noticed and becoming a source of envy in other areas, we would be safeguarding the values that will allow us to make of Panama an authentic example of peaceful democracy for this continent this century.

BRIEFS

AID FUNDS FOR HOUSING--Peter Kimm, director of the housing office of the Agency for International Development (AID), has said that "the U.S. Government has a commitment to grant up to 75 million balboas in loans to be used by the Panamanian Government in the housing sector." Kimm participated in a meeting on housing policy which was opened by Housing Minister Alvaro Guillen on 7 July. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 11 Jul 80 pp 1a, 8a PA]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT OFFERS ASYLUM TO BOLIVIA'S GUEILER

PY221837 Paris AFP in Spanish 1820 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Jose, 22 Jul (AFP)--The Government of Costa Rica has offered today to give political asylum to the ousted Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler.

AIRLINE OWNER DENIES TAKING ARMS TO EL SALVADOR

PA221728 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Capt Manuel Enrique Guerra told the deputies investigating arms trafficking in Costa Rica that he has never participated in operations to transport weapons to El Salvador. Captain Guerra was emphatic on this point: I have never taken arms to El Salvador. In response to questions by the deputies who are members of the committee investigating arms trafficking in Costa Rica, Capt Manuel Enrique Guerra, the owner of a domestic airline, said that his units had neither taken arms to El Salvador nor brought back weapons from that country to ours.

Captain Guerra stated that he had participated in the transportation of arms having to do with the war in Nicaragua. All the people of Costa Rica know about our country's participation in that action. I also carried arms to Nicaragua aboard my planes during the Nicaraguan liberation war, said Guerra. Small planes were used to carry arms.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT TO BE GIVEN KEYS TO SAN JOSE

PA212032 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A delegation has been appointed to present Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo with the golden keys of the city. The ceremony will be held at the Gold Room of the Foreign Ministry at 1700 hours on Friday, 25 July. The delegation includes officials Guido (Granero) Ramirez Alberto (Salon), Rafael Angel Arias Gomez; and Alvaro Hernandez Carvajal, chairman of the council, who will be in charge of presenting the keys to Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

TAIWAN PREMIER SUN TO ARRIVE IN LATE AUGUST

PA211531 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] The premier of the Republic of China, Sun Yun-hsuan, will visit our country in late August. The illustrious visitor will meet with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio for 3 days. Top government officials will also be present at these meetings. Sun visited our country on several occasions as economy minister.

According to government officials, the relations with the Republic of China have been most beneficial for the country in technical assistance as well as in cooperation agreements signed by the two nations. Sun and Carazo will review the technical and economic cooperation agreements in these meetings.

Various joint agricultural projects are being carried out in several regions in the country. On several occasions President Carazo has praised these joint projects.

EL SALVADOR

TROOPS THWART SEIZURE OF ANOTHER EMBASSY

PA221846 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Salvadoran military authorities confirmed today they had succeeded in thwarting the seizure of another embassy, presumably the Italian Embassy, by peasants controlled by leftist groups. At least 131 peasants were being brought from rural areas in the interior to an embassy in the Salvadoran capital by six leaders of the leftist 28 February People's Leagues on Monday afternoon, the authorities said. A bus carrying peasants was intercepted by troops near (Ojutepeque), 34 km east of San Salvador.

CHILDREN IN COSTA RICAN EMBASSY DEVELOP MEASLES SYMPTOMS

PA221546 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The situation of the 215 peasants in refuge in the building which until recently housed the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador seemed to worsen yesterday when symptoms of measles developed among some of the 151 children there. Leaders of the 28 February People's Leagues who control the peasants who took refuge because of the strong repression unleashed in rural areas have appealed to the International Red Cross to supply them with medicine and food, since they have received no help from that organization since Saturday.

PEASANTS TO BE PROTECTED DESPITE EMBASSY MOVE

PA221548 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador--The Costa Rican charge d'affaires in El Salvador has announced that the Costa Rican Embassy in San Salvador has changed address, but that the flag and the seal that is in the diplomatic mission occupied by more than 200 persons will remain there to give them protection. The Costa Rican Embassy was occupied by a large group of poor peasants who requested political refuge alleging to be victims of repression.

MORE CASUALTIES REPORTED AS VIOLENCE CONTINUES

Attack on Police Post

PA221207 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1216 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A group of approximately 30 unidentified individuals attacked the rural police post in Torola, Morazan Department, Saturday morning, killing two persons and wounding several others. The shooting reportedly lasted a long time, during which two unidentified individuals were killed and two policemen, several of the attackers and a number of civilians were wounded. According to the authorities, the two killed were found on the outskirts of town and it has not been determined whether they were among the attackers. The wounded policemen were taken to the hospital in San Miguel.

Guerrilla Ambush

PA211212 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] A clash occurred around noon Saturday in El Salamo Canton, Jucuaran, Usulutan Department. Nineteen subversives and one soldier from the military detachment in Usulutan were killed and the local commander, Sgt Juan Navarrete Amaya, was seriously wounded in the clash, which lasted all afternoon. According to our correspondent in the east, some 200 subversives ambushed the troops. Reportedly, there are mines in the area.

According to official sources, the dead soldier was 20-year old Manuel Munoz Bernal of San Pedro Nonualco.

Seven Bodies in West

PA221220 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1224 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Judicial authorities yesterday morning examined the bodies of seven people shot to death in several places in the west. The bodies of two unidentified individuals were found in the main street of La Gloria neighborhood, beside a restaurant in Ahuachapan. The bodies had been riddled with bullets.

The bodies of five young men shot to death were found on Candelaria de la Frontera Road, Santa Ana Department. They could not be identified because they had no documents on them.

MORALES EHRLICH SEES GRADUAL TREND TOWARD PEACE

PA212314 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 21 Jul 80 pp 3, 19

[Excerpt] [Christian Democratic Party Leader] Morales Ehrlich said Saturday, while inaugurating the provisional market of Mejicanos, that "things are improving. We are finding the way to peace little by little. The two extremes--right and left--are growing weaker."

"Many people are returning to the democratic path. Many are forsaking arms and are joining the daily work for the good of the fatherland."

"I want to tell you," the junta member emphasized, "that the leftwing has called a 3-day strike starting Wednesday. The strike is going to fail. They want to do big things because they feel weak. However, the people will respond to them by working because we will find peace working," Morales Ehrlich said.

ERP COMMUNIQUE WARNS PEOPLE ABOUT NEW COUP

PA181946 San Salvador API NEWS in Spanish Vol 2. No 129 pp 1149-1152

[Communique released by the People's Revolutionary Army: "The ERP alerts the Salvadoran people to a new coup in which Colonel Majano would be the imperialist pawn"--no date or place given]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 16 Jul (API)--The People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) believes that imperialism's plan of reforms and repression has been futile.

The regime is now facing a crisis and so imperialism is looking for "a new way out that will stop a legitimate and genuine people's victory."

The ERP says that imperialism is now planning a new coup de'etat whose chief conspirator is Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, "who is the other edge of the imperialist sword against our people." It says that Majano has been portrayed as a man not committed to repression but at odds with Minister Garcia. "However, the ERP also warms that "Colonel Majano is the imperialist trump card if the reforms and repression plan to defeat the revolutionary forces fails."

In other words, the ERP says Majano cannot be trusted. Therefore, it calls on the democratic forces "not to be hoodwinked or used again by imperialism. It says that the democratic forces must revitalize their alliance with the revolutionary forces which united will ensure a speedy victory." It adds that the people must reamin alert to confront that imperialist maneuver if it is carried out.

"Taking advantage of demoralization within the army ranks which are beginning to fear a military defeat by the people, imperialism is now trying to find support for the coup and for Majano among the mid-level commanders.

"The objectives of this new coup would be to destroy the revolutionary forces by weakening them politically and then exterminating them in a selective way.

"The coup is inspired by the fact that imperialism has seen the danger that the army may be defeated by the people. It is, therefore, trying to promote the participation of the people's movement in the government bu is denying the basic element of a legitimate victory: The people's forces must be the essential part of a new army which will ensure political accompoishments.

"No victory will be possible until the people participate in the formation of a new army which is made up basically of the popular combatants who have shown their loyalty to the people's cause throughout all these years of struggle.

"The people know what 'democratic breakthroughs' by the military mean and if there really are honest military men they must understand that real power rests with the people and that the people have gained the right to forge their destiny in every field and anybody who says the contrary will have to confront the people.

"The new coup would seek to fool the people through a simulated disbanding of the National Guard and a reorganization of the national police but would retain the basics.

"The objective is the same as that of 15 October: to demoralize the people, make the people's movement lose force and then exterminate it.

"Another key objective is to divide the Revolutionary Democratic Front and even to try to divide the revolutionary forces by trying to reach compromises [tratando de completar] and manipulate each of them by offering them shares of power.

"Some sectors which embarked on the 15 October undertaking are wavering again and they are already conspiring in this essentially unpopular and counterrevolutionary action.

"The 15 October experience and that of every coup in our country are enough so we will not play along with U.S. imperialism again. "We are sounding the alert to the democratic forces so they won't be hoodwinked again or used by imperialism and will redouble efforts and have confidence that through the people's forces legitimate victory they will be able to achieve without difficulties or fetters every transformation and change that our people need. The democratic forces must revitalize their alliance with the revolutionary forces whihh united will ensure a speedy victory.

"The people must remain alert to fight this new imperialist maneuver if it is carried out. The people must not let the imperialist maneuver win. If we defeated the 15 October maneuver and the military-Christian Democratic junta's reforms and repression plan through our struggle, we must also be alert to fight and reject these new plans in the same way.

"Imperialism must know that its plans won't be successful because the people will defeat it.

"The really honest and patriotic army officers must join the people's movement and help establish a genuinely popular alternative which will consider the people as the key protagonists of victory politically and militarily."

COMMENTARY BACKS PEOPLE'S STAND AGAINST JUNTA

PA190217 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 17-18 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Commentary: "Calvani, Offender of Monsignor"]

[Excerpt] The colonels ordered the destruction of EL INDEPENDIENTE in order to undermine the popular support of Eng Duarte, who had won the presidency of the republic.

Today, however, Duarte and Morales Ehrlich mean something else. They mean to be there to support the genocide which has gone on for the past 47 years. They mean treason. They mean to bring Calvani to mock the people, our tragedy, our monsignor, while the bombs used on the orders of the chief of staff compel EL INDEPENDIENTE to appear in an improvised fashion.

We have a struggle throughout our existence for democracy, freedom and human rights. We will die in that struggle. Neither Duarte nor Morales Ehrlich, much less Calvani, mean any of the things we struggle for: Therefore we are convinced the Salvadoran people want anything rather than the continuation of the 47 years of a Pinochet-type regime, the time the gorillas have been ruling the country. If tomorrow any of the popular movements should enter into pacts with the 47-year-old Pinochet-type regime the Salvadoran people will brand them traitors because ours is not a struggle of the left against the right but the struggle of a people against the gorilla oppressors, who for 47 years have oppressed them by manipulating the existing oligarchies; not matter how many Calvanis come, the world knows our people will perish rather than accept the gorillas.

GUATEMALA

MINISTER ACCUSES U.S. GOVERNMENT OF SABOTAGING ECONOMY

PA222246 Guatemala City Radio-Television in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Finance Minister Hugo Tulio Bucaro disclosed today that some sectors in the U.S. State Department are sabotaging Guatemala's economy. He said those sectors are sowing fear among the international banks that have granted financing to Guatemala's private sector.

Bucaro said: [begin recording] The private sector may have perhaps denied some types of credit. However, this is not true as a whole. What they have done is to reduce the financing, undoubtedly under pressure from some authority at the U.S. State Department who is trying to sow fear by pretending that Guatemala is facing the same situation as Nicaragua and El Salvador.

However, to our satisfaction, many of these institutions have sent representatives here who have realized that the statements made by some State Department officials to these private financing institutions are completely false. [end recording]

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION EXPLAINS REASON FOR DISBANDING

PA220136 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Station commentary: "The Human Rights Commission Speaks for Itself"]

[Text] The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission has unexpectedly disbanded. This commission has never been able to function. Its members had more than enough reasons for not undertaking in-depth investigations. We accept and justify those reasons without any criticism. On dissolving, this commission has issued a public statement which speaks for itself. In this section, we will read the text of this statement without further comment.

It states: The Guatemalan Human Rights Commission tells the Guatemalan people that with deep feelings of impotence, frustration and--why not say it--shame, we announce to our fellow countrymen the dissolution of this commission whose creation was based on our sincere belief that a society in which human rights are violated is a society which is rapidly headed toward destruction.

It is no secret to anyone, Guatemalans or foreigners, that our fatherland is experiencing a crisis of social decay and of almost total disregard for the most elementary values that distinguish us from the most bloodthirsty beasts; that an average of 15-20 people are killed throughout the country every day; that neither the life nor the physical and moral integrity of individuals are respected; that this year alone hundreds of men and women, some of them pregnant, have been kidnapped, brutally tortured and killed.

This climate of exaggerated social violence has led to the intimidation of several members of this commission. This has prevented the commission from carrying out its mission which is to effectively struggle for the respect of human rights in Guatemala. Therefore, we believe that a human rights commission which is unable to undertake its most essential tasks, such as denouncing the repeated violations of the Guatemalans' right to life, cannot continue to function in our country.

The commission's merely formal and inactive existence would only play into the hands of the repressive forces which act with full freedom of action. We know that this commission's silence has national and international repercussions because on the one hand it helps to maintain the confidence of those who have murdered hundreds of people with impunity and on the other hand it helps to conceal our country's current crisis from the eyes of the world.

We also want to state that the members of the commission do not want to be involved in a task which we must admit is suicidal and useless because we know that we cannot work freely. Our members would only have to investigage one killing, one case of torture or violation and they themselves would be killed. We regrettably admit that a legal commission whose members are publicly known cannot exist in a society in which the violations of all types of human rights, particularly the right to life, are committed under the cover of anonymity, ambushes and brute force.

To the people who with great discretion helped us, we give them thanks for having shared with us the faith that human rights could be defended honestly. To the members of the commission who were intimidated by the terror reigning throughout the country, we express our understannding because Guatemala does not need any more martyrs but citizens who will devote their lives and efforts to fully develop as free human beings.

[Signed] Irma Flager, coordinator. Guatemala, 18 July 1980.

ARMS THEFTS IN BELIZE SOURCE OF 'DEEP CONCERN'

PA182304 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Reports by the Belizean daily newspaper [name indistinct] and the Belize SUNDAY TIMES as well as the weekly [name indistinct] regarding the series of arms thefts that have taken place in that territory have caused deep concern in Guatemala.

The arms have been stolen from the arsenal of the so-called Belize Defense Force and--what seems to top it all--from the garrison of the British detachment. The stolen arms include machineguns, submachineguns, grenades and ammunition. The very same Belizean papers are of the opinion that no one can (?seriously) believe that these heavy weapons are destined to be used in Belize and it is logical to surmise that the (?machineguns were stolen to help someone in the region with a revolutionary struggle).

NICARAGUA

REPORTAGE ON PLO LEADER 'ARAFAT'S VISIT, REMARKS

PLO Leader Interview

PA221414 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Exclusive interview with PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, date, place not given--recorded, in Spanish with simultaneous translation into Arabic]

[Text] [Question] What do you think of Sandino and of our young Sandinist popular revolution?

[Answer] I believe this revolution is like a revolutionary volcano in Latin America. I do not view General Sandino [only] as a hero of Nicaragua but of freedom throughout the world. Sandino is not dead because his ideas live and his revolution has succeeded. This revolution was attained by the heroes of the Nicaraguan people. Nicaragua with its young and intelligent leaders will continue to have one victory after another.

[Question] What were your first impressions when you arrived in Sandino's land?

[Answer] I felt very happy to be among my revolutionary companero brothers and free men of Nicaragua. I recalled that Somoza was Israel's ally and that gang of military officers in Israel will also have to go. What the Nicaraguan people did in Nicaragua will be done by the Palestinians despite oppression, injustice and destruction.

[Question] What is the present international situation regarding the struggle of the Palestinians?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, the Palestinian revolution and struggle have obtained several international victories. Despite the constant increase of Israeli military attacks against Palestinian and Lebanese people in southern Lebanon and despite the official terrorism followed by Israel against our people and their patriotic leaders such as Bassam ash-Sha'kah and Karim Khalaf whom Israel tried to assassinate.

As I stated, we are obtaining victories at the political, military and diplomatic levels within the international framework despite all that. For example, the UN Security Council has met four times so far this year to discuss the Palestinian issue. The UN General Assembly will hold a special meeting tomorrow to discuss the Palestinian issue. We need the daily increasing support of friendly people and governments in the world such as the case of the nonaligned movement and the support received from the Islamic, African, Arab and Socialist countries. We have also received the support of certain West European countries such as during my visit to Spain, Portugal and Austria. This is a quick summary of the progress of our struggle at the international level because we are struggling on more than one front. We are struggling on the political, diplomatic, military, popular, economic and financial fronts.

[Question] How can our people show their solidarity with the Palestinians?

[Answer] The simple fact of the Nicaraguan people's victory is the victory of the Palestinians. The issue of freedom is an indivisible matter. The freedom in Nicaragua is the same in Palestine, Zimbabwe and all over the world. For this reason, the only way is for increased struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and [word indistinct]. It is true that the geographical distance between us is great but we are in the same position.

[Question] What is your opinion if Ronald Reagan wins?

[Answer] I don't care who wins the presidency in the United States. U.S. policy is constant: It goes against Palestinians blindly.

[Question] Have you a message for our people?

[Answer] As I said this morning, the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist revolution are facing a great challenge in Latin America. I am completely sure that these people who overthrew Somoza have the capacity to forge ahead and succeed in this great challenge. We will continue the struggle together until victory. Together against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

Pledge of PLO Support

PA221930 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Managua--Anyone who threatens Nicaragua will have to face Palestinian combatants, stated Yasir 'Arafat in Managua early Tuesday morning. The PLO president addressed the Arabs residing in Nicaragua at the Cesar Augusto Silva Sandino [as heard] center in Managua. The Palestinian leader was accompanied by Comdrs Tomas Borge, Luis Carrion, Bayardo Arce, Humberto Ortega, Daniel Ortega and Henry Ruiz, members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate.

'Arafat said that the Palestinian people have been waging a continued war on Zionism, colonialism and imperialism for the past 16 years. PLO President Yasir 'Arafat, who arrived from Moscow on Monday, was dressed in olive drab and was wearing his traditional headdress and carried a submachinegun.

Referring to the Sandinist revolution, 'Arafat said vehemently: You have made a volcano explode--a volcano that will also explode in Latin America.

'Arafat praised the Sandinists for opening the doors of Nicaragua to him although knowing that this would result in pressure against the Nicaraguan Government. But this is revolutionary glory, when decisions are made without considering losses or consequences, 'Arafat commented.

Prior to 'Arafat's remarks, Minister of Interior Tomas Borge had said that Companero 'Arafat may return to Nicaragua whenever he wishes with the understanding that we do not have to ask for anyone's permission for him to come here.

Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

PA222236 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2117 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 22 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government established official diplomatic relations today with the PLO. The ceremony was held at the Government House in Managua. Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockman and 'Abd al Jawad Salah, for Nicaragua and the PLO respectively, signed the agreement establishing diplomatic relations.

The ceremony was attended by PLO President Yasir 'Arafat who arrived in Nicaragua on Monday for the occasion of the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. The ceremony was also attended by Comdrs Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Moises Hassan and Rafael Cordoba Rivas.

Comdr Daniel Ortega said that relations between the PLO and the Sandinist Front are not new and that in the past they were sealed with the blood of Nicaraguan and Palestinian fighters. It was also recalled that Patricio Arguello, a Nicaraguan, was killed fighting for the Palestinian cause.

"Inspired by a clear concept of solidarity toward the emancipation of oppressed peoples, we establish diplomatic relations at the embassy level," Foreign Minister D'Escoto Brockman said.

After the signing ceremony the government junta, accompanied by 'Arafat and a large group of newsmen, visited an aristocratic [as received] district on the outskirts of the city where the new Palestine Embassy building is located.

COVERAGE OF FIDEL CASTRO'S VISIT CONTINUES

Tour of Cities

FL221811 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A (682)-km, 11-hour tour of the Departments of Leon, Esteli and Matagalpa, and speeches in the latter two places, were part of the activities of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on his fourth day in Nicaragua.

Fidel visited the (Arcos de Leon) livestock center consisting of some 800 milk cows spread over 3,500 hectares. Comdrs of the Revolution Humberto Ortega and Jaime Wheelock accompanied the chief of the Cuban revolution, who also stopped at the Sandinist Army headquarters in Leon. Hundreds of persons greeted the Cuban leader on his return to town shouting joyful slogans like: "We can feel it, we can feel it, Fidel is here, Cuba and Nicaragua together shall win!"

The commander in chief also visited the Leon cathedral and the place where Nicaraguan poet Ruben Dario is buried. As he walked around, the residents showered him with affection and solidarity and tried to embrace him while at the same time cheering him. The Cuban leader covered more than 400 meters, shaking hundreds of hands in the crowd, amid shouts of "Long live Cuba", "Long live Fidel Castro."

When he arrived in Esteli, Fidel and the rest of his group were welcomed by a huge crowd which enthusiastically repeated: "Fidel, be sure, hit the Yankees hard."

Our commander in chief and the other comrades climbed an improvised stand. They were joined there by the Nicaraguan interior minister, Comdr Tomas Borge. They watched a [word indistinct] two-block parade by the people's militia. Welcoming Fidel, Guerrilla Comdr Francisco Rivera said that his visit would be a source of encouragement for all the residents in fulfilling the tasks set by the national directorate of the Sandinist Front. We know that we are not alone, he added, and that we have in the Cuban revolution one of our best friends. In response, Fidel said he was thrilled to be in the city where indelible pages were written during the liberation war.

He then visited a cigar factory and the house where members of the Carlos Ulloa Cuban Medical Brigade live. The brigade is made up of internationalists who are helping the brother people of Nicaragua.

In Matagalpa, the third department Fidel visited, he went to the house where Carlos Fonseca Amador, the founder of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, was born. It is now a museum.

A tightly packed crowd gathered at the city's main square shouting revolutionary slogans and cheering the top Cuban leader, who along with Tomas Borge addressed the crowd from the steps of a local (?church). Borge underscored the ties that bind the Nicaraguan and Cuban peoples and the significance of Fidel's presence in the brother country. Fidel thanked them for their warm welcome and said that he was convinced that no one or anything would be able to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution.

They later visited the house where the Cuban doctors working in that city live. The doctors told Fidel about the work they do among Matagalpa residents. Fidel and his group returned to Managua in the evening with the people's slogan "As Vietnam did not surrender; as Cuba did not retreat; as Nicaragua overcame--El Salvador will overcome and others will follow" still echoing in their ears.

Matagalpa Address

FL230130 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Apparent excerpt of remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro on 21 July at rally in Matagalpa, Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] Dear Matagalpa brothers. [shouts of "Long live Fidel Castro," "Long live proletarian internationalism;" applause] I have been told that this rally was organized in 35 minutes. [applause, shouts] 35 or 30, 25 or 20--at any rate, it is a miracle, isn't that so, Father? [aside to priest standing next to Castro] [laughter] Really, to gather together so many people in such a short time. Anyway, this kind of miracle you have been doing everywhere. We saw this... [interrupted by shouts of "Long live Fidel Castro."] We saw this on 19 July in Managua. I'll bet many of you were there, right? [shouts of "yes", "the whole nation"] The whole nation, the beautiful people, the revolutionary people. And we have seen in our tour, which began very early this morning... [man shouts "Long live Fidel Castro"] I notice that it is raining a bit. That one doesn't need a microphone to be heard. [laughter] We began early. We have been traveling about 8 hours and we have a few more to go. We have been able to notice that the climate is better, fresher on the higher ground of Matagalpa. We have also noticed that it rains a lot here as far as I can see. Well, I would not want you to get wet. [indistinct shouts] If Somoza, under a hail of bombs and bullets, was not able to disperse you, these showers never will. [applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel"] We do not feel a stranger in visiting Matagalpa because this is not the first time that we hear speak of Matagalpa. Especially during the last stage of the war of liberation, our fatherland closely followed, minute by minute, the news of the heroic struggle of the people of Matagalpa.

We followed the struggle of the heroic peoples of Esteli, Leon, Managua, Masaya, Granada, [word indistinct] south, north, east, everywhere. Because you struggled with extraordinary heroism everywhere, you had a vanguard that raised the Sandinist flag, raised the heroic spirit that Sandino had already demonstrated in these same areas of the north.

As I said in Esteli, the people's victory was not a coincidence. [Words indistinct] man who achieved one of the greatest feats in this hemisphere. And some day, or rather, from now on, Sandino will be talked about as Bolivar, Sucre, San Martin, Moretos and great patriots of our America are talked about, inasmuch as Sandino achieved the feat of defeating the Marines of Yankee imperialism in a heroic 7-year war. You know the rest of the history. The death of Sandino. The Somozist tyranny which oppressed this country for almost 50 years. But you also have the privilege of having been the birthplace of the extraordinary person who once more seized the banners of Sandino--Carlos Fonseca Amador. [applause, shouts of "Carlos Fonseca Amador, present"]

A few minutes ago we had the privilege and honor of visiting the house where Carlos Fonseca was born. We saw this very humble home where he was born and lived. We were told that he was the son of a very poor woman of the people. He was born from the people and he devoted himself to the cause of his people with perseverance and persistence and insurmountable heroism. He fell in battle, weapon in hand. [Words indistinct] as a complete hero. However, neither the death of Sandino nor the death of Fonseca prevented the ultimate triumph of the revolution because the seed that was planted germinated and bore fruit. Because those [word indistinct] took the banners in hand, that group of magnificent and extraordinary leaders you have today. Men who in spite of the years of struggle are still very young men. I am speaking of the directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front. [applause, shouts: "Who is the vanguard of the people?" "It is he"]

USSR, DPRK, CARIBBEAN DELEGATIONS DEPART FOR HOME

PA221722 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has returned home after participating in the events marking the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's victory in Nicaragua. Various delegations to the 19 July ceremonies, including Belizean Prime Minister George Price's delegation, have also left Nicaragua. The official delegations from the USSR, SRV, DPRK and Jamaica have also returned home.

BOLIVIAN VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT PAZ ZAMORA ARRIVES

PA221221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2330 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 21 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Bolivian Vice President-elect Jaime Paz Zamora arrived here today, the Nicaraguan Government has officially reported. Paz Zamora plans to hold a press conference today to announce the purpose of his visit to Nicaragua.

The Bolivian army staged a coup last Thursday against the government headed by Lidia Gueiler and at the same time annulled the elections which gave the victory to Hernan Siles Zuazo of the center-left. Nicaragua was among the first countries that condemned the coup.

Meanwhile, Nicaragua has requested a meeting of the foreign ministers of the OAS aimed at discussing a "total rejection of the coup," at the same time trying to isolate the new regime which emerged in Bolivia after the military coup.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS 'CRIMINAL' COUP IN BOLIVIA

PA181453 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry declaration--read by Foreign Ministry spokesman Eligio Alvarez]

[Text] We view with concern how the sinister forces of reactionary fascism once again are smothering the desires for freedom and democracy of the sister people of Bolivia. In the name of the revolutionary Government of Nicaragua, we vigorously and emphatically condemn this latest outrage against a sister people and all the peoples of America who are struggling to consolidate and achieve democracy.

We issue an appeal to the Latin American governments and the OAS so this criminal coup will be condemned by all those who say they love freedom and justice and so they will demand that power be returned to whom it legitimately belongs. We also urge that recognition be denied to any government which the criminal coupists try to impose. Antipopular fascism must be eradicated from our continent forever.

[Signed] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister's Remarks

PA230311 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] During a news conference held today by the governing junta, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, in answer to a question from a foreign correspondent concerning Nicaragua's intentions in requesting a special meeting of Latin American foreign ministers, said the main objective of the request is to obtain a categorical rejection of that criminal coup, which again foils the Bolivian people's aspirations for freedom, justice and democracy.

D'Escoto added that Nicaragua not only seeks nonrecognition of that regime born of the military coup, but actual measures by the Latin American governments to totally isolate that regime, as we believe it is the most effective way to show our solidarity with the people of Bolivia.

We believe it is high time that the OAS drop its rhetorical position and assume a firm position. It should conform with the line adopted at the 17th foreign ministers' meeting in Washington when it refused and prevented the sending to Nicaragua of a so-called inter-American peace force, which would have frustrated the liberation aspirations of the Nicaraguans who fought alongside their vanguard, the FSLN.

It is with that attitude that Nicaragua requests from the OAS the adoption of measures to totally isolate the regime trying to be imposed in Bolivia, he concluded.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Mexico has announced its support for Nicaragua's request to that effect.

REPORTER CLAIMS POPULAR SUPPORT FOR COUNTERREVOLUTION

PA171636 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1327 GMT 16 Jul 80

[Sercano Network Efrain Vallejo Cerna report from somewhere in Nicaragua]

[Text] Regarding the situation existing especially in Nicaragua as it is preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, the climate in northern Nicaragua is not as calm as the Nicaraguan Government is claiming.

We want to report that some Nicaraguans who had stayed in eastern Honduras for some time have returned to Honduras. They have voiced their sadness and sorrow that there is no real calm in Nicaragua. The situation is very precarious particularly due to the sort of harassment actions that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries are carrying out.

In Wiwili at the Atlantic port on the Nicaraguan side, the situation is rather difficult because the counterrevolutionaries are also active. That is where they are right now. We also want to report that a number of harassment actions had been announced for other areas--in some Managua sectors, in Esteli, Somoto and Ocotal. The truth of the matter is that many people are leaving Nicaragua due to the current situation, and the people in eastern Honduras are not showing signs of alarm but, on the contrary, of calm because the situation in Nicaragua is rather difficult.

Even though it has been reported that the government there is not communist, the truth is that it is leaning that way and this has upset even the people who initially aided the Sandinist Front. The latter have now turned completely the other way and this has logically resulted in some psychological reactions. The people are now inclined more against the front and in favor of the counterrevolution. People are not only psychologically in favor of the counterrevolution but are also awaiting the return of the previous Nicaraguan Government at any time.

Another report from the eastern part of Honduras says that certain harassment actions have been announced for tomorrow particularly around Jalapa and in other areas near the closest town in northern Nicaragua, namely Ocotal. Some harassment has been announced for those areas and we also want to give a complete report on who the commanders of this movement are. Some or all of them use pseudonyms: Mala Hierba, Mercenario, El Toro, (Concepcion de Buzo), El Leon, Pastor, Commander Bravo, who had been reported killed in Honduras but who is definitely fighting on the side of counterrevolution--he is leading a platoon in the area known as Las Camelias--and Commander Diablo who led the southern command in Nicaragua.

Finally it has been reported that (Checo) Rivera Duarte is leading another platoon.

This is the truth of the situation in Nicaragua now. While some are preparing to celebrate the first anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution on 19 July, some others, especially the counterrevolutionaries, are optimistic because they are trying to gain power once again. We would say that the war will probably never end in Nicaragua and that Honduras is still an oasis of peace in Central America.

Report of Further Fighting

PA172205 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1700 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] The armed clashes between Somozists and Sandinists continue. The counterrevolutionaries have the moral and material support of former dictator Anastasio Somoza. According to reports by persons arriving from Nicaragua, there have been new clashes between Somozist guerrilla groups and troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]. According to these reports the clashes took place in Pozoltega and Somoto.

According to the same sources, the fighting went on for 36 hours and there has been no report on casualties. It is reported that the Somozists are scattered throughout the mountainous region in northern Nicaragua and have very modern heavy equipment.

The sources claim they left Nicaragua to escape the fighting and they say that the counter-revolution of Nicaragua was started 3 days ago. The Somozists, it has been reported, have a clandestine radio station that calls itself Volvere [I will return] and reportedly this radio station is heard in the border area between 2000 and 2200.

The Nicaraguans said that the former Somozist guards are in Nicaraguan territory. They also said that heavy artillery fire can be heard in border areas. They noted that the most severe fighting took place in Somoto 3 days ago. They noted that two commanders are leading the counterrevolution and that the guerrilla groups receive financial and material support from dictator Anastasio Somoza through persons he trusts who make trips to Nicaragua.

Yesterday it was rumored that Commander Bravo is the one who is leading the counter-revolutionary forces in Nicaragua, although the international news media knows [as heard] that Commander Bravo reportedly was killed some months ago in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras.

Army Chief's Denial

PA181956 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] Nicaragua officially denied on Thursday the tendentious reports broadcast by the media at the service of imperialism and reaction on presumed armed clashes which have occurred on Nicaraguan territory for the purpose of besmirching the celebration in Nicaragua of the first anniversary of the Sandinist victory.

Sandinist Army Commander in Chief Humberto Ortega said that contrary to these baseless reports, there exists great enthusiasm in Nicaragua as the national holiday approaches. He said that tens of thousands of Nicaraguans are accomplishing their duty of popular vigilance to guarantee the successful observation of the main events to commemorate the 19 July anniversary.

During a news conference in Managua before more than 150 national and foreign newsmen, Humberto Ortega referred to the absence of a Salvadoran delegation in the celebrations. He said that in El Salvador, the people are being cruelly killed on the streets. It is, therefore, impossible to believe that that regime would send a delegation to Nicaragua, where what is going on over there is being repudiated.

The leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front has also decided to create the order of Carlos Fonseca Amador as the top decoration of that organization. It will be conferred upon members who have been outstanding in fulfilling their revolutionary tasks as well as upon personalities of other countries who are outstanding in the liberation struggles of nations.

BARRICADA Denial

PA171914 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan newspaper, BARRICADA, has denied reports broadcast by the Honduran radio station, HRN, and relayed by the Salvadoran Radio station, YSKL, on alleged Somozist attacks against Nicaraguan towns. BARRICADA added that with these false reports, this is an attempt to mar the joyous and normal atmosphere prevailing in the country on the eve of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's victory.

The Sandinist newspaper adds that this maneuver shows the Somozists' weakness. They must now resort to slander and lies to attack the Nicaraguan people.

ROBELO'S ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS ABROAD DENOUNCED

PA221621 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] The capitalist and multimillionaire Alfonso Robelo Callejas has taken it upon himself to go around abroad denouncing the Nicaraguan revolutionary process in order to draw support for the political movement of his bourgeois class. He made several statements in this regard in Panama in a meeting he attended there. Among other things Robelo said that Nicaragua was on the way to totalitarianism because of the close friendship between the Nicaraguan leaders and Fidel Castro Ruz, commander in chief of the Cuban revolution, particularly because of Castro's visit to Nicaragua to attend the 19 July celebrations. Robelo Callejas has already forgotten about when he warmly embraced Castro on 26 July 1979 in Havana when he was passing himself off as a revolutionary.

Robelo Callejas is deceiving nobody with his speeches and statements because our people know that he only seeks the satisfaction of his personal interests and the selfish interests of the class that supports him. Moreover, Robelo Callejas is becoming the new Adolfo Diaz of our times because he cannot wait to submit our country to imperialism provided that he gets to power. The reality is that Robelo can only be supported by the reactionary sectors which are trying to assume power in the United States and by certain sectors in Congress and other U.S. Government entities. In view of this, Robelo Callejas is not only betraying his compatriots but endangering the sovereignty of our territory.

ORTEGA CRITICIZES LA PRENSA'S CELEBRATION COVERAGE

PA230148 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] In reply to a question from the correspondent of the Paris daily L'HUMANITE on the way LA PRENSA covered the main event of 19 July, Cmdr Daniel Ortega Saavedra said that LA PRENSA had proceeded according to the interests it defends. We consider LA PRENSA to be the means of expression of the sectors which were displaced along with Somozism; that is, sectors which are not Somozist, but which refuse to let go of their privileges of exploitation and who demand the freedom to exploit, noted the member of the National Reconstruction Government Junta.

Reiterating that freedom of the press exists in the country, Commander Ortega said that logically these sectors also have the opportunity to express themselves and the freedom to circulate their paper, but try to distort the reality of the revolutionary process.

We find that their reporters were only searching for the negative aspects--photos and writings--that could minimize the Sandinist victory. For example, they only saw 200,000 persons at the 19 July Plaza on Saturday when representatives of other countries, including the United States, referred to much larger numbers. This is not the proper attitude, and it is our duty to make these observations, Commander Ortega noted.

DELTA HIJACKER SURRENDERS; PLANE TAKES OFF

PA222217 Paris AFP in Spanish 2213 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Camaguey, Cuba, 22 Jul (AFP)--It was learned from official sources here that the hijacker of the Delta airliner that landed in Camaguey has surrendered to Cuban authorities, and the plane took off at 1750 (2150 GMT).

VALDES HAILS SANDINIST VICTORY, REVOLUTION

FL211621 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0114 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Speech by PCC Politburo member Ramiro Valdes at Cuba's main commemoration of the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan people's victory held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater on 18 July--live]

[Excerpts] Comrades: No other event in recent years has been so anxiously awaited or received with such great joy by our people than the occurrence whose first anniversary we have the honor to commemorate today, the overthrow of the criminal Somoza tyranny by the Nicaraguan people in arms, the glorious victory of the Sandinist revolution, the emergence of the new free, sovereign and popular Nicaragua following a protracted and bitter struggle. [applause] The Nicaragua revolution has reached its first anniversary in power and, not only that, it reaches this anniversary stronger, more consolidated, with the overwhelming and increasingly more organized support of its people, with an ongoing program of action and with an outstanding and prestigious role in the international revolutionary and progressive movement.

To all the Nicaraguan brothers, to the heroic combatants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] to all those who fought against the tyranny, to the mothers, wives, sons and brothers who lost their closest relatives, gloriously fallen in the battles or murdered by the regime, to the workers and students who today wear the militia uniform or participate in the literacy drive, to the peasants, to the women and the children of Sandino's fatherland who have written numerous admirable pages during these years of revolutionary struggle, to them we wish to convey on this date our people's most sincere feelings of brotherhood, a warm and fraternal embrace. [applause] It is not strange for friendship and solidarity toward the Nicaraguan brothers to be felt so strongly by the Cubans. It is true that the experience itself of our revolution, the political culture itself and the awareness developed by our people make us feel very close to that nation which confronted the Somoza brutality and genocide with great heroism and sacrifice, tenaciously and with great courage. It is true that the revolution has taught us to support all just causes in the world and to feel them as if they were a part of ourselves, much more so if that struggle is being waged by a suffering and exploited people on this continent. [applause]

The U.S. intervention plan in Nicaragua was defeated in the midst of the Organization of American States itself and history and the Nicaraguan people said the last word in the end. Imperialism's demagogic maneuver failed and the people's Sandinist revolution was victorious. [applause] Now El Salvador is the site of a new Yankee plot. To the amazement of civilization, an insignificant handful of families controls all of the country's fundamental resources and maintains the most horrendous exploitation of 5 million persons. The Salvadoran masses have heroically rebelled against this oligarchy and its regime of brutal repression. The Christian Democratic junta, set up in power there in a trick played by imperialism to try to check the people's revolutionary movement, is conducting one of the most brutal and unbelievable genocides in America's history.

The country is being sunk in a ferocious bloodbath. However, the United States with the criminal complicity of some Latin American reactionary governments is making every effort possible to save and bolster that murderous regime.

But, all the military aid, all the assistance being given to the Salvadoran henchmen, all the millions of dollars being given in resources to massacre the people, all the attempts being made to frighten and paralyze that country's heroic revolutionary combatants will serve no purpose. Terror itself has a limit. The massive and brutal terror unleashed against the humble Salvadoran masses provokes as logical reaction the uprising of all the people, as it happened before in Nicaragua, to defend their lives and fight with great resolution against the hated oppressors. [applause]

That is something we must point out with great admiration. The struggles in Nicaragua yesterday and in El Salvador today are characterized by the most exceptional, combative and extraordinary participation of the masses. Some Yankee and other countries' politicians are trying to blame Cuba and Nicaragua for what is happening in El Salvador. They also are attempting to report what is going on there in such a way that the revolutionary and leftist organizations in that country appear to be responsible for the ongoing violence and struggle. The truth of the matter is that these organizations are fulfilling their role against the tyranny with exemplary heroism and responsibility.

If we go to the essence of the events, we can see that what is taking place in El Salvador, as it happened in Nicaragua in the final months of the war, is a real insurrection of the masses in which thousands and thousands of men and women are participating, independent of their affiliation to one or other political or ideological groups. We in our country, where so many heroic feats were carried out by the people before and after 1 January 1959, never reached a stage of such massive forms of popular insurrection as these two countries in Central America had and are having.

It is an experience that enriches the revolutionary process and opens new avenues for our peoples in their struggle for liberation. Just as earlier the solidarity of all revolutionary, progressive, democratic, anti-imperialist and anti-interventionist forces mobilized to support the Nicaraguan struggle, this same solidarity must be raised again like a barrier to the criminal plans of Yankee imperialism. [applause]

Many political circles insistently talk about U.S. Government plans to intervene in El Salvador. That maneuver, or any other of a similar nature, must be roundly rejected. Now more than ever, all peoples must be alert. We must stop that blow aimed at preventing the victory of a just cause that has already cost so much blood. Moreover, imperialism not only threatens the Salvadoran revolutionary process with force and subversion. Its military maneuvers and aggressive policy in the Caribbean region are aimed at all revolutionary and progressive governments in the area. It is coarsely rehearsing a direct attack on the Cuban revolution. It threatens the Grenadian revolution, the victim a few weeks ago of a criminal terrorist attack on the people and the leaders of that country. It encourages the escalation of fascism and internal conspiracy against the Government of Jamaica. It is trying to pressure the independent governments of Mexico and Panama. Most of all, imperialism is trying to interfere and impose conditions on the Nicaraguan revolution. Therefore, our solidarity with the Nicaraguan brothers, far from weakening, must now and henceforth be increasingly intense and firm. [applause]

First of all, the United States is engaged in militarily strengthening the regimes of countries neighboring Nicaragua. According to U.S. press reports, the United States last year gave more than $11 million in military and economic aid to El Salvador, more than $24 million to Guatemala and more than $31 million to Honduras. A veritable army of Somozist criminals, mercenaries and torturers move freely between these countries and the United States, which received them with open arms. The military bases and camps set up near the Nicaraguan borders are teeming with them. The infiltration of these individuals and their cowardly and criminal actions against the literacy workers and the people of Nicaragua bear the unmistakable stamp of the CIA. It would be impossible for anyone to believe that these bands could be formed without the dirty help and the money of the CIA. But the Nicaraguan revolution has countered with an overwhelming response.

Not only have they had to face the rifles of the heroic Sandinist People's Army and the state security department, but from now on, they will also have to face the rifles of the Sandinist People's Militias made up of thousands of workers, peasants and students whose first detachments will march in the parade to mark the first anniversary of the revolution. [applause]

Because of its responsibility in the destruction and suffering wrought by the tyranny against the Nicaraguan people, for historically having been responsible for Somozism and its crimes, the United States, more than any other country, had the moral obligation of giving adequate material aid for the reconstruction of Nicaragua. The United States is a country with huge material and financial resources that could have helped mitigate the poverty and ruin in which the Nicaraguan people have found themselves after winning the revolution and national independence. At first, the United States made some offers of aid. And we were all sincerely glad that the Nicaraguan brothers could receive this aid. However, all we have seen to date is the most aggressive, disrespectful and gross blackmail in the granting of some limited and insufficient loans to the country. This blackmail has been countered by the revolution's leaders with exemplary dignity. [applause] The degree of arrogance with which the imperialists have tried to place political conditions on the much delayed, publicized and bandied about $75 million loan is incredible. For almost half a century the Yankee rulers gave money and arms to the Somozist dynasty with open hands without ever concerning themselves with the tragedy the country was experiencing, much less making those credits in any way subject to conditions that the dynasty improve the situation. In the last years of the regime alone, the Yankees gave Somoza $350 million. Therefore, this present attitude is irrefutable proof of imperialist hypocrisy and of the encouragement that the United States gives those forces of internal counterrevolution in Nicaragua, bent on preserving the political and economic structures of oligarchic domination.

With the revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada, in a stage of deep economic crisis and insurmountable social contradictions which grow more acute each day, the decade of the eighties opens in Latin America and the Caribbean with new and superior prospects for the movements of national liberation and the people's movement as a whole. The Nicaraguan gest, as with all true revolutions, is deeply original and has many characteristics of its own. As we said before, we cannot mechanically compare it with the Cuban process, just as its features could not be applied in a schematic form to other countries. But there are many lessons of general and permanent value.

Only the enemies of freedom, only the fascists, only the imperialists, only the reactionaries can find reason to oppose the tasks that the Sandinist revolution is carrying out today with honor and dedication. [applause]

The Cuban people, solidary with their Nicaraguan brothers since the distant times of the hero of the (Segovia), the people who fervently made the heroic banners of the Sandinist insurrection their own, feel deeply involved in the cause of that admirable people. Our resources are limited. Our means are modest. But we are sincerely proud and satisfied to know that Cuban physicians, teachers, construction workers and technicians are discharging their beautiful internationalist mission in Nicaragua eagerly giving of themselves. [applause] On a day like today, on the first anniversary of victory, this fact fills us with enthusiasm and makes us look at the future with optimism and confidence.

The Sandinist revolution is 1 year old and it will go forward year by year in its noble objective of freedom and happiness for its people. The Nicaraguan brothers will always be able to count on the solid and determined solidarity of the Cuban revolution under any circumstance. [applause]

One day, with a sense of premonition, Gen Augusto Cesar Sandino said: As long as Nicaragua has sons that love her, Nicaragua will be free. [applause] More than half a century of struggle and sacrifice has elapsed since then. Fifty thousand heroic combatants sowed the path of freedom with their blood. But today Sandino's dream is a reality.

Nicaragua's worthy and rebellious flag waves in its sky, and its historic motto reverberates more strongly than ever: Free fatherland or death! [crowd responds with "Or death!] Long live the revolutionary victory of the Nicaraguan people! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the glorious martyrs of the revolution! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the Sandinist Front! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Long live the solid friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba! [crowd shouts "Viva"] Fatherland or death [crowd responds "We shall win!"] [applause]

GRANMA Editorial

FL191534 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1422 GMT 19 Jul 80

[Text] There are events in the history of nations that because of their human importance and political transcendence clearly signal the end of an era and the beginning of a new life. The triumph of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua on 19 July 1979 divided the national history of our Nicaraguan brothers into two ages: The age of darkeness and the age of light, says and editorial in GRANMA's third edition today.

The Nicaraguan people are joyfully and proudly celebrating the first anniversary of the historic date, and they are joined by all the peoples of our America who have already begun to greet and embrace each other and, as Marti used to say, to become fast friends like those who fight together do. Cuba and Nicaragua, who already know each other, greet and embrace each other on this 19 July. The Cuban people also pay their deepest-felt tribute and revolutionary homage to the 40,000 Nicaraguans who gave their lives in the fatherland of Sandino as if life meant nothing to them so that this day of July would come for man all year round, the GRANMA editorial continues. In many parts of Cuba and Nicaragua today, a minute of silence will be observed collectively or individually for those glorious dead.

In the hearts of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean and in the heart of every honest man in any part of the world there will be today a deep feeling of respect for that people who built trenches with the ideas of Augusto Cesar Sandino and Carlos Fonseca Amador and with the legacy of its martyrs, the tears of those widowed and orphaned by the innocent blood shed. The courage accumulated and multiplied during half a century of struggle is building the unassailable fortress of the Sandinist revolution.

A year of arduous work has passed in Nicaragua, of amazing social and economic efforts, of patriotic revolutionary devotion. The Nicaraguans, shoulder to shoulder, are marching together with firm and determined step to blaze paths and rebuild the Sandino fatherland with their arms, hearts, and intellects; to build a new national life, extracting resources from the soil, bricks from the ruins, potential from industry and aptitudes from the intellect of man.

At Managua's 19 July Square, the combatants of the Sandinist National Liberation Front will march victoriously. The people's army will march; the militias, the workers, the peasants will march. At their head, as the symbol of a stage of hope in Nicaragua, will be the hero of the (Segovia) and the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino.

MALMIERCA CRITICIZES U.S. PALESTINE VETO AT UN

FL222353 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Cuba has reiterated at the United Nations its firm support for the cause of the Arab people, especially that of the heroic Palestinian people and their only legitimate representative, the PLO. Cuba's Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca was speaking at the UN General Assembly special session on Palestine.

Malmierca criticized the U.S. delegate's veto of the resolution that reclaims respect for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people introduced last April in the Security Council. He recalled that the situation had been foreseen by the heads of state and governments of nonaligned countries at the movement's sixth summit. The foreign minister said that for this reason, the sixth summit called this special emergency session of the General Assembly.

USSR DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR 26 JUL CELEBRATION

FL222315 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] A USSR delegation headed by Ivan Mikhaylovich (Sergeinov), deputy chairman of Moscow's Executive Council of Deputies, and Boris Stepanovich (Yenigrov), chairman of the Novosibirsk Soviet-Cuban Society, has arrived in our capital to attend the 26 July celebrations.

KAMPUCHEA'S HUN SEN ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL TALKS

FL212212 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and foreign minister of Kampuchea, arrived yesterday in Havana from Nicaragua. Hun Sen was received by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Ministry officials, Kampuchean Ambassador Preach Sun and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo.

The Kampuchean foreign minister represented President Heng Samrin at the ceremony to mark the first anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's triumph held Saturday in Managua.

Opening of Talks

FL212045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2005 GMT 21 Jul 80

[Text] Official talks between the Foreign Ministries of Cuba and the People's Republic of Kampuchea began this morning in Havana. Ricardo Alarcon, Cuba's acting foreign minister, and Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and foreign minister of Kampuchea, headed each country's delegation.

Foreign Minister's Activities

FL222216 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Hun Sen, minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, has visited the city's history museum in the former Palace of Captains General in this capital. The Kampuchean foreign minister and his delegation were received by Eusebio Leal, the city historian, who explained the characteristics of each hall in the museum. The delegation was accompanied by Ricardo (Danza), interim director of the Foreign Ministry's Asia Department.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRD SENATORS TO BLOCK GOMEZ BERGES CANDIDACY

FL181229 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] The Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD] senators have agreed to do everything possible to block the candidacy of Dr Victor Gomez Berges to the presidency of the Senate. A PRD senator told Radio Mil Informando [name of newscast] yesterday that the minority leftist block in the Senate had agreed to release its members and let them support any of the candidates. However, the source said, all the PRD senators are of a mind to vote for Peralta Perez to prevent Gomez Berges from assuming the presidency of the Senate.

The PRD senator who gave this information to Radio Mil Informando said that if Gomez Berges becomes president, the Reformist [Party] stance would harden aganst the government and could cause problems in the relations with the executive branch. We have been released to vote as we wish but the majority of my fellow PRD senators [words indistinct] Peralta Perez who has serenely and high-mindedly borne what would be undecided with Gomez Berges [as president]. Dr Gomez Berges has the support of 11 Reformist senators and hopes that three other members of the Senate who represent his party will vote for him. The source added: We have already informed Senator Peralta Perez that if he has at least two of the votes (? of his party) in the Senate [words indistinct] president of the Senate.

JAMAICA

GRENADA'S BISHOP ATTACKS 'REACTIONARY MEDIA'

FL221309 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada left the island early this morning following talks with Prime Minister Manley. The talks between the two covered political developments in the region as well as the situation here in Jamaica.

In an interview with JBC News last night, Mr Bishop commented on the role of the reactionary media in the region in the war being waged by imperialism against the progressive governments of the Caribbean. He said the propaganda aspect was an important element of imperialism's plans and a very dangerous phenomenon. Mr Bishop said the peoples of the region would have to understand that the whole matter of freedom of the press (? meant the freedom of a certain) minority to express their views.

The Grenadian prime minister also (?commented) on the recent announcement that the USIA propaganda arm, the Voice of America, is to begin broadcasting from Antigua.

JLP TO RETURN TO HOUSE FOLLOWING BOYCOTT

FL221241 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica Labor Party [JLP] members have decided to return to the House of Representatives today, bringing to an end their official boycott of the House of Representatives, instituted in the middle of last month. The boycott was introduced by the JLP in protest against the continued presence in the house of Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson, about whose parliamentary seat there is legal controversy.

A JLP spokesman said [words indistinct] his colleagues were returning to the House of Representatives as part of talks now going on between the leadership of the JLP and the People's National Party.

PARAGUAY

PLRP OPPOSITION LEADER VARGAS ARRESTED

PY230147 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanisn 21 Jul 80 p 15

[Text] The Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] yesterday reported the arrest of Bonifacio Vargas, a candidate member of the PLRA board. A political meeting to discuss the state REPSA [Refineria Paraguaya S.A.--Paraguayan Refinery, Inc] issue was held yesterday at Vargas' house in Ypati, Villa Elisa.

In a visit to our newspaper office, PLRA President Domingo Laino--who was accompanied by PLRA leaders Miguel Abdon Saguier, Carmen de Lara Castro and Alfredo Boccia--said that "the only crime Vargas could have committed is having discussed the state-Repsa issue." Laino added that the meeting was held peacefully behind closed doors and without using loudspeakers.

Laino said Vargas was arrested by the Villa Elisa police. The Arroyo Seco--San Antonio jurisdiction--53d Precinct told us that Vargas had been arrested and sent to the central police headquarters.

In view of Vargas' arrest, the PLRA president has decided to call the following meetings for today: the National Agreement Coordinating Board at 1100, the PLRA Political Committee at 1400, and members of the PLRA Board at 2000.

JOURNALISTS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH GONZALEZ DELVALLE

PY222148 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 20 Jul 80 p 11

[Excerpt] At a general assembly held on Friday, the Journalists Union of Paraguay (PPS) approved a note expressing solidarity with Alcibiades Gonzalez Delvalle, secretary general of the PPS. Among other things, the note says that when the freedom of expression is restricted,"the press workers are deprived of this freedom" without sufficient reason, the activities of reporters become limited, and the restrictive measures lead to self-censorship." [quotation marks as published]

The communique reaffirms "the just cause of always defending the freedom of press and the rights granted to it by the national constitution and the laws."

URUGUAY

POLICE AUTHORIZE COLORADO PARTY MEETING

PY151724 Paris AFP in Spanish 1536 GMT 15 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 15 Jul (AFP)--A reliable source reported today that police have authorized the Colorado Party's faction which backed the reelection of former President Jorge Pacheco in 1971 to resume political activities.

The meeting, which was attended by about 30 people, was held at the house of the Battlismo Colorado Party and organized by that party's administrative commission.

Wilson Craviotto, who is the leader of the reelection faction, said that the meeting was just a gathering of friends to plan future activities.